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ABSTRACT

Laws governing the deposit of materials in national collections to form national bibliographies are described for 61 countries. Existing laws are summarized in a synoptic survey, with highlights given for each country. The laws of each country are outlined alphabetically by country with information on: (1) deposit regulations; (2) types of documents delivered; (3) obligations of delivery; (4) methods and control of delivery; and (5) problems to be solved. A final section consists of conclusions and recommendations for existing and future legal deposit laws. (KP)

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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON
NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Paris, 12-15 September 1977

organized by Unesco
in collaboration with IFLA

# SURVEY OF EXISTING LEGAL DEPOSIT LAWS

prepared by
Gerhard Pomassl

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
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## 1. Introduction

The compilation of this "Survey of existing legal deposit laws" was undertaken in response to the request of the Planning Committee of the proposed UNESCO/IFLA International Congress on National Bibliographies planned for 12-15 September 1977 in Paris, under UNESCO/IFLA Contract No. 287212.

The objectives of this International Congress are:

"(a) reaching agreement on the minimum standards and acceptable practices for the coverage, content and form of national bibliographic records, taking into account the requirements of their international exchange;

(b) reaching agreement also on acceptable guidelines for the presentation, arrangement and frequency of the printed national bibliography;

(c) discussing and making proposals for the sharing of resources to assist countries to realize national bibliographic control."

(Unesco COM-75/CONF.602/5 - p. 3)

It is accepted that the deposit of new publications in the national collection is the basis for the national bibliography. In many countries the availability of material which is relevant for registration in the national bibliography is dependent on its deposit in accordance with specific laws, regulations or statutes. At present many of the legal deposit regulations are out of date, do not include provision for materials other than the traditional and are not enforced in practice. On the other hand there is a strong trend towards revision of existing legal deposit laws or publishing new ones which widen the scope of materials now available for inclusion in national library collections and in the national bibliography, and to find out new instruments for bibliographic control. It is important, therefore, to analyse the existing situation in order to find out recommendations for possible model deposit laws which may be relevant to different national imprints, and propagate acceptable practices.

This study is basing on materials which have been collected by the author in connexion with his study on "Comparative survey of existing national bibliographies", COM-75/WS/7, Paris, 5 May 1975 and on the "Synoptic tables concerning the current national bibliographies", Berlin, Leipzig 1975. Additionally the competent national bibliographic agencies (national libraries) were asked for forwarding the legal deposit laws being valid and commentaries as to the administration of the laws in practice. Furthermore have been analysed the Unesco periodical "Bibliography, documentation, terminology" and its country reports as well as the handbook "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969". Other informations have been taken from the reports of the South East Asia Conference on UBC, Singapore 1975, and the Latin America Seminar on UBC and Acquisition of Library Materials, Bogotá, October 1975. For Latin America Mrs. H.E. Gomes, Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentaçao, has undertaken the compilation of the facts needed for this study.

The following 61 countries have supported the study by forwarding of legal deposit laws with commentaries and comments:

AFRICA: Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire.

AMERICA: Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, U.S.A., Venezuela.

ASIA: Hong Kong, Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam.

EUROPE: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

OCEANIA: Australia, New Zealand.

The materials having been collected by these means, presented certain difficulties with regard to the analysis:

1. Linguistic difficulties concerning the translations of the texts.

2. The lack of a uniform terminology and definition of the used terms, e.g. "book", "official publications", but also "publisher", "printer".

3. Subjective commentaries and several, partly contradictory points of view.

4. Several dates of formulation of the answers.

It is impossible, therefore, to give in this study a final objective estimation of the varied problems of several countries. It shall be tried only to arrange the material on hand in such a manner that there can be derived from it a number of international recommendations being applicable in any way in the several countries but contributing altogether to an improvement of the general situation. Only the discussion of these materials among all parties concerned and the completion and improvement obtainable only by means of this discussion will render possible a more exact analysis of the situation and the possible publication of the material.

The study is consisting of four parts:

1. Introduction

2. Synoptic survey of existing legal deposit laws and accentuation of their particularities

3. Alphabetical enumeration of the countries and their legal deposit regulations by means of the following scheme:

   1. Deposit regulations
   2. Object of delivery
   3. Obligation of delivery
   4. Methods and control of delivery
   5. Problems to be solved

4. Conclusions and recommendations.

For technical reasons the duplicates on hand of legal deposit laws being still valid in 61 countries, could not be published as an appendix. At another date it may be possible to publish these materials. Before doing this, however, the linguistic problems should be settled. For this study it is also not necessary to quote the full text of the laws because in most cases it is the similar wording. In this study it is depending on the accentuation of particularities and the mentioning of

problems which are serving or hindering the satisfactory use of existing regulations for the national and universal bibliographic control. Only the official legal deposit laws and not the internal regulations have been consulted. Besides the national bibliographic agencies (national libraries) being responsible for national bibliographies, there are several special institutions being competent for the collection and registration of special kinds of documents, e.g. non-book media and patents, and which are taken into consideration in special regulations and must be disregarded in this study, if they are not connected with the system of the national bibliography. Later on it is intended to ask the national bibliographic agencies to inform about such special regulations in their countries.

This study only serves the analysis of the present state of legal deposit problems in the countries and not the historical development. Legal deposit regulations have a long tradition. It all started when the act of printing was invented. The early regulations, for instance in France (1537), served the princely collectors of those days to control the printed word and to increase their collections. The first purpose of deposit was censorship combined with certain privileges. The grant of a printer's licence went along with the condition that the privileged person would undertake the duty of deposit.

Along with the development and extension of printing another problem also affects the legal deposit arrangements: the protection of author's rights to their production. Copyright protection was granted on condition that several copies of the work in question were delivered to the proper government agency. Later on, like censorship, the duty of deposit was considered as undemocratic and, therefore, was abolished in many countries. Up to this day the Netherlands have no legal deposit regulation. The U.S.A. for instance (Copyright Law revised on 1 January 1973) inflicts with paragraph 14 a fine amounting to $100 and abolishes copyright in the case of non-delivery of legal deposit. In Great Britain where legal deposit is also based on Copyright Act of 1911, Article 15, deposit is no condition of copyright protection.

Another important reason for legal deposit is the supply of libraries with national literature. This is an inexpensive means of acquisition. Furthermore the deposit copies may also serve for exchange. Nearly in all legal deposit regulations which have been enacted or revised after World War II the necessity of collection of national literature in a national library and archives is realized. One function of a national library is the information on new titles by means of a system of coordinated current lists (national bibliographies). The complete and immediate acquisition of all kinds of materials corresponding to the contents of national bibliographies is becoming more and more the main purpose of modern legal deposit regulations. This is to be seen for instance in Canada, Book Deposit Regulations, 1969; Federal Republic of Germany, Act on the Deutsche Bibliothek, 1969; Bulgaria, Act on Legal Deposit and Preservation of Printed Material and other Sources of Information, 1974. Excepted is the USSR where has been organized already in 1920 a comprehensive system of collection and registration of all publications by means of the establishment of the Union Book Chamber and of book chambers in the republics.

It becomes evident that all existing legal deposit arrangements are to be revised under the aspect of their main purpose, namely to serve as a basis for the organization of comprehensive collections of national literature and for the current national bibliography. Modern legal deposit regulations should be governmental arrangements with the purpose of support of the NATIS project of the Unesco and especially of UBC and should directly be connected with library acts and the statutes of national libraries and national bibliographies.

## 2. Synoptic survey on existing legal deposit laws and accentuations of their particularities

Out of 178 independent States and dependent territories in the world legal deposit regulations can be traced in 105 States and dependent territories. Sixteen of these countries have legal deposit regulations without any kind of a national bibliography (Europe: Malta, Monaco; Africa: Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia; Central America: Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago; South America: Ecuador, Guyana; Asia: Bangladesh, Khmer Republic, Kuwait). Some of these countries are preparing national bibliographies (Central America: Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago).

In 89 counties the national bibliography is compiled by means of legal deposit. In 10 further countries the national bibliography is compiled without any legal deposit regulation (Europe: Greece, the Netherlands; Africa: Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Seychelles; Central America: Honduras, Puerto Rico; North America: U.S.A.; Asia: Indonesia).

In Europe legal deposit regulations are existing for a long while. Twenty-eight out of 34 European States have such laws in this connexion. Only in 6 States could be traced no regulations (Andorra, Greece, Holy See, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, San Marino). Two States have legal deposit laws but are not compiling a national bibliography (Malta and Monaco). Nine States have old laws being still valid (Austria 1922, Denmark 1927, Finland 1919, Italy 1939 and 1945, Monaco 1925, Norway 1939 and 1940, Turkey 1934, United Kingdom 1911, USSR 1920). These laws need to be reformed especially with regard to the object of delivery.

During the fifties and sixties 15 further States enacted legal deposit laws (Albania 1951, Belgium 1965, Czechoslovakia 1964, the Federal Republic of Germany 1969 and 1970, the German Democratic Republic 1960, Hungary 1960, Iceland 1949, Ireland 1963, Luxembourg 1960, Malta 1960, Poland 1968, Portugal 1965, Sweden 1949, Switzerland 1961, Yugoslavia 1953). Also in these countries amendments are taken into consideration seriously.

During the last years four further countries have drafted new legal deposit laws respectively supplemented the old ones (Bulgaria 1974, France 1975, Romania 1974, Spain 1974).

As to the old legal deposit regulations being still valid, those of the SOVIET UNION are doubtlessly the most effective because they are oriented according to the complete as well as to the punctual coverage of all works published on the territory of the State and their bibliographical registration within the system of the National Registrating Bibliography. There is no release of publications for distribution before delivery of legal deposits to the book chambers and their acknowledgements of receipts. Obligation of delivery is with the printers, subject to registration are the publishers so that there is existing a twofold control. The law on obligation of delivery is supplemented by the decrees on registration of the legal deposits having received and their coverage in the bibliography. The law is the basis for the national bibliography, the State statistics, the systematic development of the stock of libraries and information centres, the control of the press, and the completion of research projects in the field of bibliology, librarianship and publishing and of bibliography. The problem of coverage and registration of non-printed respectively duplicated materials, e.g. of audio-visual materials is not solved.

The BRITISH national bibliography is still basing on the material which is provided by the Agent for the Copyright Libraries according to the Copyright Act of 1911. Obligation of delivery is with the publishers. Control is exercised by direct

request to publishers and services of the agent. The definition of the object of delivery is no longer equal to modern demands. It is to be found in many laws of developing countries and runs as follows: "'Book' includes every part or division of a book, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table separately published, but shall not include any record or subsequent edition of a book unless such edition contains additions or alterations either in the letterpress or in the maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto". There are no regulations as to non-book media.

The legal deposit laws of DENMARK and NORWAY are dealing especially with the supply of public libraries with legal deposits and the organization of national collections. In Norway the printers who are obliged to deliver are doing this only twice a year. Therefore, in Denmark and Norway was made an arrangement with the publishers to deliver free copies for the purposes of the national bibliography. Only later on the materials deposited are counter-checked against those of the obligatory delivery depot and the cumulations of the bibliography are completed. It is difficult to get the non-book trade materials. Not all materials delivered as legal deposits are registered in the national bibliographies.

The AUSTRIAN legal deposit law of 1922 defines the printed works as follows: "All publications, pictures and sound materials having been duplicated by mechanical or chemical means and intended for distribution". That means that the object of delivery is to be understood in a broad sense. Most of the laws, the Soviet laws excluded, demand delivery of legal deposits after publication which must lead doubtlessly to a belated bibliographical registration.

In the SWEDISH legal deposit law of 1949 is claimed the delivery of all printed works by the printers. The deposit of library copies for every half of the calendar year has to take place within three months at the end of the half-year. Only if the work is printed abroad but delivered for distribution in Sweden, if the work is wholly or partly written in Swedish language, obligation of delivery is with the publisher or distributor. There is no distinction between material printed for the public and material printed for private use. The problems which have not been solved until now are the acquisition of materials of scientific interest which are produced by other means than letterpress printing, and the time delay.

The legal deposit law of ICELAND does not include satisfactory time limits as to the delivery of legal deposits. The Ministry of Education may decide how often printed works are to be delivered within a year. The printing offices must display once a year for the purpose of control a list of all printed works having been produced. Obligation of delivery is with the printers, institutions, organizations or persons if they have got public funds for public purposes. The publisher can decide what to do with printed material (confidential or private or published for a limited number of people) in the library.

In the amended version respectively completion of legal deposit regulations of the fifties and sixties the new definition of the object and the widening of its scope are all-important. There is found fault with the CZECHOSLOVAKIAN law on legal deposits and working copies of 1964 that it does not apply to documents which are not produced by printing techniques, e.g. gramophone records, posters designed graphically, magnetic tapes distributed in public, microforms, and wall-maps. Very often are belonging to such materials important things like materials of scientific symposiums in Czechoslovakia. The coverage of dissertations has been regulated by a decree on scientific grades. As a main problem is mentioned the insufficient control in practice. Many publishers do not send the monthly lists of published works in due time.

In the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY the delivery of legal deposits is connected with the "Gesetz über die Deutsche Bibliothek" (Law on the German Library) and the object of delivery is defined in a modern and broad sense: "Druckwerke im Sinne des Gesetzes sind alle Darstellungen in Schrift, Bild und Ton, die im Vervielfältigungs verfahren hergestellt und zur Verbreitung bestimmt sind (Printed works in the meaning of this law are all documents on which information is written, reproduced or recorded and which are produced by multiplying processes and determined for distribution)". For music and music sound carriers there is existing an amendment of 1970. The time limit of delivery is one week after the beginning of the distribution of the edition. Obligation of delivery is with the publishers (also author and publisher as well as commissioned publishers), in the case of sound carriers the producer. Every year they have to send for the purpose of control until 15 February to the Deutsche Bibliothek (German Library) a list of works published in the year before.

According to the legal deposit law of the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC enacted in 1960, obligation of delivery is with publishing houses, organs of State, institutions, firms, parties, organizations, societies, associations, and similar institutions as well as with persons, with printing offices only if the works have been printed in the GDR but distributed abroad. Delivery has to take place two weeks after the production of the first copies of the edition. Since 1974 also gramophone records are to be delivered.

According to the HUNGARIAN law of 1960 the printing offices are obliged to deliver all works which have been published, printed and duplicated in Hungary with an edition of more than 25 copies; excluded are works for internal and administrative purposes. The copies are to be delivered within 48 hours respectively five days. Printing offices and publishing houses should deliver monthly lists for the purpose of control. The national library is obliged to supervise the receipt and also gets information from the Central Office of Statistics. Gramophone records are delivered in one copy by the Ministry of Culture and Education to the national library.

The law of IRELAND being valid since 1963 has taken its pattern from the English legal deposit law and includes no wordings which would be of special interest.

According to the information of the national library the law of LUXEMBOURG being valid since 1960 is scarcely noticed neither by the publishers nor the printers. The competent ministry does not inflict penalties which are claimed by the law in the case of disregard.

According to the POLISH law of 1968 obligation of delivery is with the printers as to printed works and with the producers as to gramophone records. They regularly comply with these obligations. Difficult, however, is the coverage of small literature produced by small polygraphic institutions. The time limit of two weeks provided by law is usually disregarded. The national library, therefore, tries to get from the publisher signal copies which are coming in before the legal deposits. An amended version of the law is claimed. According to this law the national library should also get a copy of printed works with a small edition (50 copies), also audio-visual materials as well as publications of Polish institutions abroad.

The new legal deposit law of PORTUGAL (1965) also includes audio-visual materials and obliges the publishers to deliver.

In SWITZERLAND there is no legal deposit law in the true sense but an agreement of 1961 between the Swiss State Library being responsible for the national bibliography and the Swiss Booksellers' and Publishers' Association. All publications,

video and sound carriers mimeographed mechanically should be delivered immediately after publishing. The State Library is responsible for their bibliographical registration.

Unfortunately audio-visual materials are not included in the decrees of the BELGIAN law of 1965. An improvement is that the Belgian legal deposit is connected with the assignment of a number which is to be printed in the books respectively periodicals. This publisher's number is to be proposed at the national library which automatically becomes aware of the latest publications.

FRANCE has continuously amended and enlarged the legal deposit regulations. Since 1963 are included gramophone records, since 1975 other audio-visual materials, but unfortunately no unprinted and unpublished dissertations.

Useful is that obligation of delivery is with the printer as well as with the publisher so that there is a twofold control and that the legal deposit number as well as the year and the quarter in which the legal deposits have been delivered, are printed in each book.

According to the SPANISH legal deposit law publishers are obliged to inform the printers about the ISBN and the legal deposit number which are to be printed in the publications. They get these numbers from the ISBN Agency respectively from the Instituto Bibliográfico Hispánico which is responsible for the national bibliography and is automatically becoming aware of the latest publications. The distribution of printed works without a number is punishable. Audio-visual materials are included.

In ROMANIA the legal deposit laws are continuously amended, in 1964 especially with regard to official publications. They also include audio-visual materials. Obligation of delivery is with the printers and publishers. The publishers send monthly lists of their new titles which can be counter-checked against the legal deposits of the printers.

In BULGARIA the draft of a new law has been prepared and is proving already in the preamble that the law is useful for:

1. the keeping of all materials published in the State territory,

2. its registration in the national bibliography,

3. the statistical survey, and

4. the completion of the library stock.

The law, furthermore, exactly defines the object of delivery. Obligation of delivery is with the heads of printing offices. At the beginning of the production they have to give notice to the national library within seven days and must be registered by the library. Legal deposits are to be delivered seven days after completion of the edition, dissertations one day after defence. The publishers are obliged to deliver monthly lists of their publications for the purpose of control. Distribution of the edition is not allowed before delivery of the legal deposits. The decree also describes the duty of the national library of registration of the received copies and their coverage in the system of national bibliographies. There are comprehensive and particular implementing regulations in addition to the law.

With regard to Europe it may be stated finally that in most of the countries are existing legal deposit laws which are to be improved concerning the new demands of UBC only with reference to the widening of the scope of the object of delivery

and the speed of delivery. The main problems are the control of observation of the legal deposit laws in practice and the support of the national libraries respectively the national bibliographic agencies by the governments.

A different situation is to be found in Africa, America and Asia. Only 26 out of 46 African States have legal deposit regulations. In seven countries, however, there are existing such regulations but no national bibliographies (Chad, Congo, Cameroon, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Togo). Four countries are editing national bibliographies without legal deposit regulations (Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Seychelles). Eight countries have sent information for this study.

In four countries legal deposit is existing for a long while, GUINEA, MAURITIUS (1893), MOROCCO (1926), SIERRA LEONE (1898). Two have renewed their laws, Mauritius in 1952 and 1973, and Sierra Leone in 1962.

As a rule, legal deposit laws are concerning printed publications. In Sierra Leone for instance are collected no newspapers and dissertations. In Guinea and Morocco obligation of delivery is with the publishers and printers, in Mauritius and Sierra Leone only with the printers.

CAMEROON and SENEGAL introduced legal deposit in 1946.

Meanwhile further countries in Africa have enacted legal deposit regulations in connexion with the independence movement, ALGERIA (1956), EGYPT (1954 and 1968), LIBYA (1959 and 1962), MALAWI (1957), NIGERIA (1957), UGANDA (1957, 1964 and 1969).

In Algeria are covered all printed materials, in Egypt publications and sound carriers, in Libya printed works except journals, in Malawi and Uganda publications. In Egypt has been decided that in the last pages of the books or the first sides of gramophone records number and date of legal deposit are to be printed in. In Algeria obligation of delivery is with the publisher and printer, in Egypt with the publisher, printer and author, in Libya with the printer and author, and in Malawi and Uganda with the publisher. All these countries have national bibliographies.

Eleven further countries have enacted legal deposit regulations in the sixties, CHAD (1968), CONGO (1966), GHANA (1961 and 1968), IVORY COAST (1962 and 1969), KENYA (1962), LIBERIA (1963), MADAGASCAR (1960 and 1964), MAURITANIA (1963), SUDAN (1966), TANZANIA (1962 and 1963), ZAMBIA (1964). Three countries are understanding the object of delivery in the broad sense.

In Chad, Congo and Mauritania are also collected audio-visual materials. Obligation of delivery is with the publishers, film producers and producers of gramophone records. In Ghana obligation of delivery is with the publishers, in Kenya with the publishers and authors, in Liberia only with the authors, in Madagascar with the printers and publishers, in Mauritania with the publishers, printers and producers, in Sudan only with the publishers. In Sudan is published only an annual acquisition list of the University of Khartoum Library.

In recent times TUNISIA (1975) and ZAIRE (1974) have enacted legal deposit laws. In these laws the object of delivery is defined in the modern and broad sense of the word, that means that audio-visual materials are also collected. In Zaire obligation of delivery is with the publisher, editor and author, in Tunisia with the producer, editor and distributor.

In TOGO, however, there is existing a legal deposit law but in practice it is disregarded.

Although there is existing a legal deposit law in Ghana, it is incomplete because special government publications are not covered. Government publications, however, are amounting to 60% of the national literary output. An appeal of the Ministry of Information and the Ghana Publishing Corporation remained disregarded and their delivery of free copies incomplete. A draft of a new law is under discussion since 1971. Another difficulty is to trace the printing offices and careless publishers. There is a lack of reliable methods of control.

The legal deposit law of Ivory Coast being valid since 1962, is also disregarded in practice. A new and more effective law is under discussion.

There were also complaints in Uganda about non-observance of the legal deposit law by the publishers and about the lack of methods of control. Furthermore, it is found fault with the fact that audio-visual materials do not come within the range of the law. Very often the interval between the publication of the book and the delivery of the legal deposit is too long.

In Libya there is existing an Office on Bibliography to the Ministry of Information and Culture which is preparing a new legal deposit law and is responsible for the compilation of the annual national bibliography. The decision on the national library is still pending. It is intended that the Office later on becomes a department of the national library.

It is typical of Africa that in the last years numerous countries have enacted legal deposit regulations and are striving to use them for the national bibliography. But unfortunately the object of delivery is interpreted not exactly and broad enough. In practice there are no methods of control. The legal deposits are coming too late, the delivery is incomplete which has unfavourable consequences for the bibliographies. In many countries the national bibliographies are being developed. At this date it is important to take into consideration the demands of UBC for striving for legal deposit laws and national bibliographies, and to give certain international recommendations and support.

Ten out of 11 South American States have legal deposit regulations. Mostly they are not of recent date and are only partly amended by newer decrees. In ARGENTINA (1930), BOLIVIA (1909), COLOMBIA (1834), ECUADOR (1934), and PERU (1822) they are included in the copyright laws. In CHILE (1967) and GUYANA (1839) they are a part of the Publication and Press Law. Only in BRAZIL (1907), URUGUAY (1970) and VENEZUELA (1945) they are connected with the decrees on the national library and the national bibliography. Only eight countries are compiling a national bibliography. Ecuador and Guyana have no national bibliographies. PARAGUAY has neither a legal deposit law nor a national bibliography.

In most of the countries obligation of delivery is with the publishers and authors, in Colombia with the publishers and printers, in Uruguay with the printers and publishers only if the books are published abroad. In Peru obligation of delivery is with the authors, editors and publishers which in practice is resulting in considerable difficulties because there has been laid down no exact responsibility. The national bibliography gets information from the copyright depot as well as from the obligatory delivery depot.

In Argentina are collected all new publications including non-book materials but not all are registered in the national bibliography. In Bolivia the national bibliography is no official organ. In Chile non-book materials are also covered, in Ecuador only printed and published materials. In Guyana a national bibliography is existing only since 1975. In Uruguay there are two national bibliographies basing on the legal deposit law.

To all South American States applies that the laws are disregarded in practice, that there are no controlling measures, that the materials are coming in not completely and too late, and that the national bibliographies are not registering the whole material. In Colombia there are two institutions which are responsible for the national bibliography, the National Library and the Instituto Caro y Cuervo. Only this becomes effective in practice but is getting and registering, however, only some 60% of the whole literary output of the country. Because only in a few countries obligation of delivery is with the printers, it may be supposed that a great deal of the printed respectively duplicated materials which are not published by publishing houses remains uncovered.

In Central America there is the similar situation like in South America. Eleven out of 29 States have decrees on the delivery of legal deposits which are mostly connected with the copyright. BARBADOS (1900 and 1956), COSTA RICA (1961), CUBA (1879 and 1964), DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1971), EL SALVADOR (1866 and 1950), GUATEMALA (1966), MEXICO (1957 and 1965), PUERTO RICO (1955). As to HAITI, JAMAICA, and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO no dates of the year could be traced. Nine countries are compiling national bibliographies. Barbados as well as Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are also striving for the edition of a national bibliography.

In Cuba and Mexico obligation of delivery is with the publishers; in Jamaica, too; in Costa Rica and in the Dominican Republic with the authors, publishers and printers; in El Salvador and Guatemala only with the printers. In Puerto Rico there are only regulations for the national archives. Obligation of delivery is with all official boards, publishers and authors. Only in Cuba the legal deposit law is controlled in practice. All other countries have many problems.

In Barbados the legal deposits are sent to the libraries in question; there is no central obligatory delivery depot. In Costa Rica the University library is getting one legal deposit which is used for the compilation of the national bibliography. In the Dominican Republic the law of 1971 is disregarded in practice. At present, therefore, the Senate is dealing with a study on controlling measures and hopes to improve the situation. In El Salvador the national library has received in 1974 only 12% of the literary output of the country of 1973 as legal deposits. The General Directorate of Library and Archives has submitted proposals concerning a revision of the legal deposit regulations and financial allowances to the national library. In Jamaica the West India Reference Library is striving for the acknowledgement as a national library and for the revision of the legal deposit regulations. The national bibliography is compiled by the Institute of Jamaica. In Mexico the national library shall get deposits. The national bibliography, however, is compiled by the Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico under the titles "Anuáro Bibliográfico" and "Bibliográfia Mexicana" (bi-monthly). The last copy has been edited in 1974 and includes publications of 1962 which proves that the material is covered too late and incompletely if it is not acquired by means of a well functioning legal deposit law.

The situation in South and Central America clearly demonstrates that the problems of national and universal bibliographic control are not to be solved only by a revision and passing of legal deposit laws but that it is depending on the observance and compliance of the laws. This is possible only by a better intervention of governmental authorities and an improvement of the controlling measures for the national library.

The U.S.A. have no real legal deposit law. By means of the copyright, however, and the activities of the Library of Congress as well as of the private publishers

Bowker and Wilson the literature is covered nearly completely. A problem, however, is alsc the time factor of registration. CANADA has a new law dating from 1953 and 1969.

Twenty-seven out of forty-four Asiatic States have legal deposit regulations. In twenty-four countries are compiled national biblicgraphies. Bangladesh, Khmer Republic and Kuwait have legal deposit laws but no current national bibliographies.

HONG KONG (1888 and 1964), IRAN (1907 and 1970), LEBANON (1941, 1952 and 1959), PHILIPPINES (1924), SINGAPORE (1886 and 1967), SRI LANKA (1885), and THAILAND (1941) have old legal deposit regulations. Hong Kong is planning a revision of the law of 1964. Iran is taking into consideration new responsibilities for the Pahlawi Library which has been founded in 1965. On the Philippines there is existing a draft of a new legal deposit law. Also Sri Lanka intends to modernize the existing law. In Singapore a new law is existing, too.

In BURMA legal deposit has been introduced in 1960. From the same year are dating the legal deposit regulations of CYPRUS. INDIA has legal deposit regulations since 1954 with amendments of 1956, ISRAEL since 1953, JAPAN since 1948 with amendments of 1949 and 1955. The KHMER REPUBLIC introduced legal deposit in 1956, SOUTH KOREA in 1963, PAKISTAN in 1962, LAOS in 1969, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC in 1963, and VIET NAM in 1961 and 1965.

In IRAQ a new legal deposit law is existing since 1970. MALAYSIA has essentially enlarged the law of 1966 in 1972. KUWAIT has introduced legal deposit in 1973, QATAR announced in 1974 and BANGLADESH in 1975 for "Bibliography, documentation, terminoligy" a Press Act from Registrar of Publication. In JORDAN are also prepared legal deposit regulations. No information has come from CHINA, NORTH KOREA and MONGOLIA.

INDONESIA is the only country in South East Asia without a legal deposit law although there has been existing one during the colonial period since 1856. A new law is being prepared. The Minister for Education and Culture has founded in 1952 a National Bibliographic Centre and asked the publishers to send three copies to the Bureau for Library and Book Development.

Countries with old laws are making complaints about non-observance of the law in practice. In Hong Kong obligation of delivery is with the printers but they do not exactly comply with it. Theoretically all literature printed in Hong Kong should be delivered. In practice, however, this is done only in the case of monographs, periodicals, government publications, and maps. Other materials like standards, patents, dissertations, reports, and daily papers are not covered. In Iran delivery is ensured only by a new version of the law of 1970 and the introduction of a book number without which the book must not be distributed. On the Philippines there is no real legal deposit law but only a copyright law which has been revised in 1942. In the new law copyright protection is not depending on the delivery of legal deposit. In this respect no completeness of the depot can be guaranteed. But the organization of depots for obligatory delivery is absolutely necessary for the national bibliography.

In Singapore special categories are not covered caused by the restricted interpretation of the terms "book", "printed" and "publisher". Also Cyprus is making complaints about non-observance of the obligation of delivery laid down in the Statute Laws of Cyprus. In India the National Library in Calcutta gets the legal deposit. The Central Reference Library is responsible for the edition of the national bibliography. In all these countries non-book and audio-visual materials are not included in the delivery. In Japan the legal deposit regulation is a part

of the National Diet Library Law, and in this respect is ensured the close connexion between legal deposit and national bibliography. In the Khmer Republic a national bibliography is being prepared.

In Pakistan is required that in a new legal deposit law should be included the decree, that books and other publications can be distributed only if there is existing the acknowledgement of receipt of legal deposits of the national library. In the case of disregard the edition should be seized by the government respectively the publishing house should be punished. Furthermore mass media should emphasize the law and its administration. In Laos there are many problems concerning obligation of delivery. Many ministries and private institutions are disregarding the law. Furthermore the publishers do not observe bibliographical standards. Dissertations or audio-visual materials are not covered. National seminars for publishers are proposed as a solution.

In Malaysia the term "book" has the consequence that there are delivered only printed and published materials. It is difficult to exercise a control because obligation of delivery is with the publishers, and in most cases the publishing houses are existing only a short time. It is proposed to transfer obligation of delivery to the printers and to define more exactly the object of delivery. Furthermore the copyright regulations should be connected more closely with the legal deposit law.

In the new legal deposit law of Iraq the object of delivery is defined exactly. The national library is the depot for the obligatory delivery and assigns the legal deposit number which is to be printed in the last page of the book. The library is keeping the evidence of the books in print. There are problems with the printing offices which are situated outside the capital and with books which are printed abroad and distributed within the country.

In Australia (1968) and New Zealand (1962 and 1971) are existing adequate legal deposit laws.

3. Alphabetical enumeration of the countries and their legal deposit regulations in question according to the following scheme:

   1. Deposit regulations
   2. Objects of delivery
   3. Obligation of delivery
   4. Methods and control of delivery
   5. Problems to be solved

Albania

1. Deposit regulations

   Legal deposit law since 1944. Last versions 1948 and 1951.

2. Objects of delivery

   Books and journals.

3. Obligation of delivery

Each publishing firm.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Fifteen copies of each publication must be sent free of charge to the National Library in Tirana.

5. Problems to be solved

No legal deposit for audio-visual materials.

(Information from Biblioteka Kombetare, Tirana)

Algeria

1. Deposit regulations

Decree No. 56978 of 27 September 1956 established the legal deposit system.

2. Objects of delivery

All printed materials in Algeria

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers and printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publishers and printers have to deposit a certain number of copies of everything they print with the National Library, the nearest prefecture and the Library of the Government Palace. The National Library is publishing a current national bibliography. It has been edited since 1964 every six months.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Arab Republic of Egypt

1. Deposit regulations

Law No. 354/1954 amended by Law No. 14/1968.

2. Objects of delivery

Every publication, every record.

3. Obligation of delivery

Publishers, printers and authors.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Publishers and printers have to deposit 10 copies of every publication with the National Library and five copies of every record with the Music Library. Egyptian authors who are publishing works outside the Arab Republic of Egypt must also deposit five copies within three months from the date of publication. Number and date of deposit should be printed in the last page of the book or on the first side of the record. The National Library is responsible for the national bibliography.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1971, No. 1)

Argentina

1. Deposit regulations

Copyright legislation includes legal deposit regulations (Law 11723/33 and Decree 3079/57).

2. Objects of delivery

Every new publication, also non-book material (plates, maps, music scores, records or cassettes).

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers and the authors.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Publishers and authors have to send to the Dirección Nacional del Derecho de Autor (Copyright Office) four copies of every new publication. One of these copies is to be sent to the National Library. The National Library can receive copies directly from the authors as well as from the publishers. Non-book materials are to be sent only in one copy to the National Library but they are not included in the national bibliography.

Since 1937 Argentina has a current if incomplete national bibliography. At the end of 1955 responsibility passed over to the National Library under several titles. Since 1970 the compilation of the Bibliografia Nacional Argentina belongs to the duties of the National Library but it has not been published as yet.

5. Problems to be solved

Lack of time, incompleteness. Academic papers and non-book materials are not included.

(Information from Director Hagar Aspanha Gomes, Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentaçao, Rio de Janeiro)

## Australia

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit provisions are included in the Copyright Act of 1968, No. 63, Section 201.

2. Objects of delivery

Any library material published in Australia; that means a book, periodical, newspaper, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table, being a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or an edition of such a work, but does not include a second or later edition of any material unless that edition contains additions or alterations in the letterpress or in the illustrations. Official publications and films are also collected and registered in "Australian Government Publications" and "Australian Films".

3. Obligation of delivery

The publisher of any library material that is published in Australia, Australian Government Publishing Service for Commonwealth publications, the respective State Government Printers for State publications, all official bodies in the Commonwealth, the States and the territories.

4. Method and control of delivery

The copy of any library material delivered to the National Library shall be a copy of the whole material (including any illustrations). The publisher shall deliver within one month after the publication one copy of the material to the National Library. The National Librarian shall cause a written acknowledgement of receipt for the material which is to be given to the publisher of the material.

The National Library of Australia, as the Australian ISBN agency, is responsible for promoting International Standard Book Numbering and achieving the total coverage of Australian publishing. The Australian Book Publishers' Association is co-operating with the National Library in the scheme. The main functions of the ISBN agency are allocation of publisher prefixes; creation of ISBNs where necessary; validation of ISBNs; the maintenance of master files, and the publication of ISBNs in "Australian National Bibliography", "Australian Government Publications" and "Australian Books".

(Information from the National Library of Australia, Canberra)

## Austria

1. Deposit regulations

"Bundesgesetz über die Presse" vom 7 April 1922 (BGBl No. 218/22).

"Verordnung über die Ablieferung von Freistücken" vom 26 September 1922 (BGBl No. 716/22).

"Pressegesetznovelle" vom 12 July 1952 (BGBI No. 118/52).

2. Objects of delivery

Printed works, that means all literature, pictures and sound recordings mimeographed by mechanical or chemical methods and meant for circulation.

Circulation means sale, consumption and distribution and other methods of publication by means of which the printed works are made available to a group of persons.

3. Obligation of delivery

Publisher for all publications published in Austria, and printer for publications printed in Austria and published abroad.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Deposit copies are to be delivered within eight days after the beginning of distribution to the National Library and the University or Regional Library. Except for this regulation printers have to send one copy of each printed work to the Public Prosecutor or to the State Office in question. Excluded from the decrees of the law are official publications and publications of the Academy of Sciences if they are destined for internal purposes. According to paragraph 21 in this case free copies are to be delivered.

(Information from Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien)

Bangladesh

1. Deposit regulations

Press Act from Registrar of Publications.

2. Objects of delivery

All publications published in Bangladesh.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The Central Library of Bangladesh is a copyrighted library. Bangladesh Central Public Library and Bengali Academy also receive one copy each of the publications published in Bangladesh.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology". 1975, No. 2)

Barbados

1. Deposit regulations

The Registration of Newspapers Act of 20 February 1900, Section 9 (1).

The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1956, Section 4 (1).

2. Objects of delivery

Newspapers, books.

"Newspaper means any paper containing public news, intelligence or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, printed for sale and published in the Island periodically or in parts or numbers, and also any paper printed in order to be dispersed and made public at intervals not exceeding 21 days, containing only or principally advertisements.

Book includes every part or division of a book, newspaper, magazine, review, gazette, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table separately published, but does not include a commercial advertisement or any second or subsequent edition of a book unless such edition contains additions or alterations either in the letterpress or in the maps, prints or other engraving belonging thereto. Engravings include etchngs, lithographs, woodcuts, prints, and other similar works not being photographs."

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The newspapers Act requires the publisher of every newspaper to forward to the librarian of the Public Library a copy signed by the editor of every issue of the newspaper printed or published by them. The Copyright Amendment Act enacts that the publisher of every book published in the Island shall, within one month after publication, deliver on his own expense one copy of the book to the Public Librarian who shall give a written receipt for it, one copy of the book to the Library of the University of the West Indies, and one copy to the Library of the University of the West Indies in Barbados.

5. Problems to be solved

There is no deposit centre as such, deposits are made to the libraries in question and the interval between publication and deposit varies and very often goes beyond the time specified in the Act. Very often calls are necessary when the works of the publishers have already been reviewed in the press or seen in the book-shops. The deposit copy is required as a basis for compiling the national bibliography.

(Information from the Public Library, Bridtown)

Belgium

1. Deposit regulations

"Loi instituant le dépôt légal à la Bibliothèque royale de Belgique" du 8 avril 1965 (Moniteur belge du 18 juin 1965).

2. Objects of delivery

Art. 1 and 2 of the law:

"Les publications de toute nature multipliées par le moyen de l'imprimerie ou par tout autre procédé graphique, à l'exception des procédés phonographiques et cinématographiques... qui sont éditées en Belgique et éditées à l'étranger dont l'auteur ou un des auteurs est Belge et est domicilié en Belgique."

Printed books and pamphlets with at least five pages (when belonging to a series the number of pages is of no significance), all successive editions. Periodicals of all nature (newspapers, weeklies), ephemeral and commercial literature, maps without text, engravings, photographs, documents with less than five pages are to be deposited on special request.

3. Obligation of delivery

Each publisher of printed works published in Belgium, each author of Belgian nationality and domiciled in Belgium of works published abroad.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Each publisher receives a publisher's number which is to be printed in all copies of each edition together with the serial number given by the publisher for each successive publication and edition. Beginning with number 1 each year the serial number gives the exact succession of the books and pamphlets published by the same publisher during the year. These data are to be reproduced also by the printer on the deposit declaration enclosed to the deposit copy which is sent to the Royal Library. The publishers' register of published books is checked in this library.

Supervision is strengthened also by classical means (card index with abridged description of deposit copies received, consultation of bibliographies and prospectuses, bibliographical information received from the readers, visit of bookshops and book fairs, and so on).

5. Problems to be solved

No audio-visual and non-book materials.

(Information from Bibliothèque Royale Albert ler, Bruxelles)

Bolivia

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit regulations since 1909. The supreme Decree No. 4650 of 14 May 1967 regulates the application of the law of 1909 to the registration of titles of intellectual property. In 1967, on the occasion of the establishment of the Ministry of Culture, Information and Tourism, a legal deposit centre (Repositorio Nacional) was instituted at la Paz, in order to constitute the national centre of bibliographic information, exchange and documentation.

2. Objects of delivery

All publications issued in Bolivia.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers and the authors.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Legal deposits are to be deposited in the National Library.

5. Problems to be solved

"Bibliografia boliviana" is not an official national bibliography. It is published since 1962 and lists books, pamphlets, musical scores, and official documents.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Brazil

1. Deposit regulations

The first regulation of legal deposit dates from 1847 (Decree No. 433 of July 1847), followed by Decree No. 1825 of 20 December 1907 and Decree No. 824 of 5 September 1969.

2. Objects of delivery

Every publication, that means not only books and pamphlets but also journals and newspapers, music scores, maps, plans, plates, seals and medals when coined by government.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers, authors and printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Legal deposits must be delivered to the National Library. Legislation also states that, as a result of legal deposit, the National Library will publish a bibliographical bulletin. But Boletim Bibliográfico is issued since 1886, i.e. prior to legal deposit. The last series, beginning in 1951, includes books, pamphlets, journals - only the first issue - and music scores. At present the National Library is automating its national bibliography. A national agency for ISBN in the National Library is under consideration. By the Decree of 1969 another organization, the Instituto Nacional do Livro (National Book Institute), became responsible for legal deposit, too. The text of the legislation states that books, music scores, maps, plans, plates, journals, newspapers, reprints and translations should be sent also to this institute. This institute has been responsible for the publication of Bibliografia Brasileira since 1938. Since November 1969 the Bibliografia Brasileira has been published monthly and was interrupted in 1973 as a result of a settlement between the directors of both institutions, the Instituto and the National Library.

5. Problems to be solved

The National Library has no system of control as to the receipt of documents and of money from fines. There is no close co-operation and co-ordination between the Instituto and the National Library.

During 1952 and 1968 there was existing a commercial publication for book publishers called Boletim Bibliográfico Brasileiro. It was published bi-monthly. Titles were arranged by DDC. At present two organizations of book publishers have a programme of Cataloguing-in-Publication. These are the Câmara Brasileira do Livro (Brazilian Book Chamber) in São Paulo and Sindicato Nacional dos Editores de Livros (National Union of Book Publishers) in Rio de Janeiro. They are willing to co-operate with the National Library for the establishment of ISBN in the country. They are regarding the system as important for a national bibliographic control.

(Information from Director Hagar Espanha Gomes, Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentaçao, Rio de Janeiro)

Bulgaria

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit law of 1945 (Dŭržaven vestnik No. 113 of 18 May 1945).

This law is a modification of the first law passed in 1897 ensuring regular compilation of the national bibliography from the very start. A supplement concerning the deposit of records was passed in 1965. On the basis of the legislation in force a new legal deposit law is being prepared.

2. Objects of delivery

Every printed document, every record, according the new law also audio-visual materials like slides, tapes, photographic materials, films, stamps, orders and medals, banknotes produced in Bulgaria or by Bulgarians abroad.

3. Obligation of delivery

Directors of printing offices, directors of institutions or organizations which produce printed works outside of printing offices, directors of institutions or organizations which produce non-printed materials which are to be deposited, directors of institutions which are responsible for printing of foreign works published abroad, Bulgarian authors who publish books abroad.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Directors of printing offices inform the National Library about the start of printing or production of records, films and so on. The National Library registers all producing firms with producers' numbers. The book trade organization Pečatni Proizvedenija, Sofia, daily informs the National Library about new publications. The printing offices deliver 18 copies as legal deposits. Journals are to be delivered in 19 copies. Legal deposits are delivered in connexion with two lists containing full bibliographical data. One signed copy is returned as a receipt by the National Library. The publishing houses monthly inform the National Library about the latest publications. The National Library additionally supervises the firms and the monthly reports by the publishers. Penalties: at first 200 Lewa, later on 500 Lewa.

5. Problems to be solved

Enactment and improvement of the new legislation.

(Information from the National Library "Kyrill and Method", Sofia)

Burma

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit was introduced in 1960.

2. Objects of delivery

All publications.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers or the printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publishers or the printers have to deposit one copy of each publication with the Ministry of Information and the Office for Registration of Publishers and Printers. A quarterly list of deposited works is published in the Burma Gazette.

5. Problems to be solved

The National Library of Burma is responsible for the compilation of the national bibliography which is edited under the title "Burmese national bibliography".

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world", 1965-1969)

Cameroon

Legal deposit was instituted by a law dating from 1946, but no bibliographical work in the strict sense of the word is being done. The responsible body is the Directorate of Federal Archives and of the National Library.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Canada

1. Deposit regulations

The Book Deposit Regulations pursuant to the National Library Act, clause 11, appeared in the Canada Gazette of 27 August, 1969.

2. Objects of delivery

Book that means library matter of every kind, nature and description and includes any document, paper, record, tape or other thing published by a publisher, on or in which information is written, recorded, stored or reproduced, if it is published in Canada. Published in Canada means released in Canada for public distribution or sale, otherwise than by Her Majesty in right of a province or by a municipality. Included are also phonograph records, audio tapes and other sound recordings that have a Canadian contents or a Canadian composer, artist, conductor, orchestra or similar Canadian connexion, in addition to having been manufactured in Canada.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publisher.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publisher has to send on his own expense and within one week from the date of publication to the National Librarian one copy of the book, equal in quality to the best quality produced.

(Information from the National Library of Canada, Ottawa)

Chad

1. Deposit regulations

Presidential Decree of 1968 governs freedom of the press, Article 7 (legal deposit for periodicals). Ordinance No. 27/PR of 28 October 1968 (legal deposit for films and sound recordings).

2. Objects of delivery

Periodicals, films and sound recordings.

3. Obligation of delivery

Publishers, film producers, producers of sound recordings.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Periodicals are to be deposited with several bodies especially the Ministry of Information. Films or recordings must be deposited in one copy with the Ministry of Information, too.

5. Problems to be solved

There is no national bibliography but the services of the Educational Documentation Centre are publishing regularly special bibliographies of educational works and works on Africa and African culture.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969" and "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1974, No. 2 and 1975, No. 2)

## Chile

1. Deposit regulations

Chile has no specific legislation for legal deposit. Measures concerning this matter are included in Law No. 16643/67 of September 1967 which is dealing with Abusos de Publicidade.

2. Objects of delivery

Every new publication, that means all records of human knowledge being available by trade, i.e. painted material, records, tape records, mimeographs, and materials produced by means of similar procedures.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Fifteen copies of all printed works are to be delivered to the National Library. Two of these copies should be deposited at the National Library for preservation, three may be sent perhaps to some ministries if asked for, and the rest can be distributed. The printer has to deliver also two copies of all periodical publications, posters, placards or other similar printed material to a competent department or ministry. As a result, Anuario de la Prensa Chilena is produced, including only bibliographical works (books, theses, serials, reports, maps and atlases, and official publications). It has been published since 1887 under the responsibility of the Dirección de Bibliotecas, Archivos y Museos.

5. Problems to be solved

Lack of time, incompleteness, lack of controlling methods.

(Information from Director Hagar Espanha Gomes, Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentaçao, Rio de Janeiro)

## Colombia

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit regulations since 1834 (26 March 1834) concerning the establishment of a depot of national imprints in the National Library.

Decree No. 3039 (23 January 1868) concerning the establishment of a central office for the exchange of national publications in the National Library with amendments by the Decree No. 2937 of 21 August 1948.

Decree No. 2840 (14 November 1961) concerning the bibliographical functions of the "Instituto Caro y Cuervo".

Law No. 86 (1946) concerning copyright.

2. Objects of delivery

Copies of any book, pamphlet, periodical. Ephemeral literature, private publications and commercial materials, if requested.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers or the printers established in Colombia.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publishers or the printers are required to deposit copies with the National Library, with the Copyright Office and for bibliographical purposes with the Instituto within one month after publication.

5. Problems to be solved

In the project of the Instituto Colombiano de Cultura (7 February 1974) the functions of the National Library are determined as follows:

1. Complete acquisition of the national imprints
2. Improvement of new methods of cataloguing and classification
3. Preservation and collection of Colombiana
4. Central exchange office
5. Control of legal deposit by authors
6. Service for research work, teaching and practice
7. Co-ordination of library work within the country, organization of conferences and seminars
8. Organization of National Archives
9. Responsibility for retrospective and current, general and special national bibliographies.

In fact the last function practically belongs to the Instituto Caro y Cuervo. This Instituto is responsible for the national bibliography, but only 60% of the national literature is received and registered in the Anuario bibliográfico colombiano because the legal deposit regulations are not enforced in practice.

There is another proposal to bring back again the Copyright Office which belonged to the National Library from 1947-1951, to the National Library.

(Information from the Instituto Caro y Cuervo, Bogotá)

Congo, People's Republic of

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit established by Order No. 66/249 of 10 August 1966.

2. Objects of delivery

Every book published in Congo as well as imported books, excepted luxury editions, school editions, theological works, records.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers, authors or printers, bookshops, record sellers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Legal deposit was put under the control of the Department of Information. Publishers, authors or printers have to send two copies of every book published in Congo. Bookshops must deposit one copy of imported books with the above-mentioned exception. Record sellers are obliged to deposit one copy of 45 rpm records. 33 rpm records are not subject to legal deposit because they are regarded as luxury items.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1971, No. 2)

Costa Rica

1. Deposit regulations

Ley de la Propiedad Intelectual (Copyright Law) of 27 June 1896.

Last version: Decree No. 2834 of 18 October 1961.

2. Objects of delivery

All published works.

3. Obligation of delivery

The authors or publishers and the printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The persons above mentioned have to deposit five copies with the General Directorate of Libraries and the National Library, the Ministry of Education, the Legislative Assembly, and the University of Costa Rica, and the National Archives.

5. Problems to be solved

The Costa Rica Library Association publishes the "Anuario bibliográfico Costarricense" as the national bibliography.

(Information from the Universidad de Costa Rica Ciudad Universitaria "Rodrigo Facio", San José)

Cuba

1. Deposit regulations

Ley de Propiedad Intelectual (Copyright Law) of 10 January 1879.

Decree No. 3387 of 17 March 1964 (Gaceta oficial, 20 March 1964, b. 394).

2. Objects of delivery

All publications.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

All Cuban publishers are required to send five copies of their publications to the National Library which is responsible for the compilation and edition of the "Bibliográfia cubana".

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Cyprus

1. Deposit regulations

The Statute Laws of Cyprus, Cap. 79, III.

2. Objects of delivery

Publications.

3. Obligation of delivery

The editors, authors or printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Three copies of all publications must be sent to the Ministry of Interior.

5. Problems to be solved

The law is not observed. Costas de Stefanou, President of the Academy of Pedagogy at Nicosia, has continued to publish an annual bibliographical bulletin of books published in Cyprus: "Bibliography of Cyprus: bibliographical bulletin". It is edited since 1960.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology". 1970, No. 3 and "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Czechoslovakia

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit law (Decree No. 140-64 SDG of 17 June 1964).

2. Objects of delivery

All printed works published in the republic or abroad if the publisher is domiciled in the country. Printed works mean all kinds of printed or mimeographed materials.

Not under legal deposit regulations are reproductions with less than 100 copies and of no bibliophile character, single official documents, mimeographed materials for social and commercial or familiar purposes, reproductions for internal purposes of a firm or institution, banknotes and stamps, phonographic materials, publications in Braille, private artistic prints and music, information materials for the press, special kinds of maps, reprints of articles and scripts.

3. Obligation of delivery

Printers for all printed materials within the country; excluded are printed materials in foreign languages, newspapers and journals.

Postal newspaper service for all newspapers and journals.

Publishers for all foreign materials which are published abroad.

The legal deposit copies are to be sent to the State Library in Prague, to the Matica slovenská n Martin, to the University Library in Bratislava, and to several other libraries.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Legal deposits are to be delivered not later than 10 days after the beginning of the distribution. Publishers are obliged to send monthly lists.

5. Problems to be solved

The main problem is the lack of a system of control. Publishers do not send monthly lists continuously. Newspapers and journals are not sent by the postal newspaper services. There is no passage in the regulation for materials which are not printed and not published by publishers. The regulations do not fit for non-book materials, e.g. for records.

There are also some passages which may be misunderstood, e.g. 1, e: the Ministry of Schools and Culture may bring other materials under obligation of legal deposit.

The State Library of the ČSR only receives two copies of newspapers and journals but there are needed three copies for the Bibliography of Articles.

In the SSR there is a new legal deposit law, the Matica slovenská law of December 1973 which requires copies of the latest publications from the printers and publishers.

(Information from Státni knihovna ČSR, Praha, and Matica slovenská, Martin)

## Denmark

1. Deposit regulations

"Lov (Nr. 160 - 1. Juli 1927) om pligtig Aflevering af Tryksager til offentlige Biblioteker" (last version of the legal deposit regulation originally established in 1697).

2. Objects of delivery

Every printed material in Denmark - books, brochures, periodicals, newspapers, and so on.

Excluded are banknotes, securities and some official documents of secret nature, reprints of standing matters, songs for family events, calendars without text.

3. Obligation of delivery

Printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The Royal Library in Copenhagen receives legal deposit copies. Some years ago there was established a special bibliographic department which compiles and publishes special subject bibliographies. The Danish National Bibliography is based on free copies sent by publishers to the Bibliotekscentralen as well as on legal deposits. The Royal Library informs the Bibliotekscentralen about books and so on which have been delivered to the library and not to the Bibliotekscentralen by the publishers. Such titles will be incorporated in the weekly lists, in the annual and multi-annual catalogues, and constitute about 15% of the total number of titles. The Bibliotekscentralen in return can give information about the names of printers and the books so that the Royal Library is able to check whether every printed material is delivered as legal deposit.

5. Problems to be solved

A part of legal deposits is only registered in a catalogue of the legal deposit department and not in the national bibliography, e.g. non-book trade publications with less than 17 pages, bills, budgets, reports with no scientific value of information, internal annual reports, membership lists, statutes of societies, patents, individual standards, plans, local telephone and address books, programmes, exhibition catalogues, advertisement materials, audio-visual materials.

In the future it is intended to include microforms if the documents are not available in another form of reproduction.

(Information from Bibliotekscentralen, Ballerup, and Kongelige Bibliotek, København)

## Dominican Republic

1. Deposit regulations

Legal Deposit Law No. 112 of 15 April 1971.

2. Objects of delivery

Books, periodicals, brochures, programmes, leaflets, audio-visual materials, microforms, maps and plans, mimeographed material printed and published in the republic.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers, authors, printers, producers of records, agencies for the distribution of foreign books and periodicals.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Two copies of each document are to be delivered to the National Library. One copy is determined for readers' use, one copy for the archives.

5. Problems to be solved

In practice there is no enforcement of the regulation. There is no real national bibliography. At present the Senate, therefore, is studying a legislation that will permit the control of home publications including printed materials, engravings, films, microfilms, mimeographs or any other kind of duplicated materials. This study intends to design the operational mechanism for the fulfilment of the legislation of legal deposit.

(Information from the Biblioteca Nacional, Santo Domingo)

Ecuador

1. Deposit regulations

Legislative Decree of 21 March 1934.

2. Objects of delivery

All publications printed and published in the country.

3. Obligation of delivery

The authors and the publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The authors and the publishers have to send one copy each of their works to the National Library, the municipal library of the author's residential district, the Library of Ecuadorian authors at Ambato, and the library of the municipality of Quayaquil.

5. Problems to be solved

This obligation is not always observed. The Director of the National Library, therefore, has prepared a draft reform which is taking its due course. There is no national bibliography.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

El Salvador

1. Deposit regulations

Ley de Inprenta of 16 September 1886. Decree No. 12 of 6 October 1950, Art. 140.

2. Objects of delivery

Books, newspapers and journals, pamphlets or printed loose leaves.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The printers have to deliver three copies of books, newspapers and journals to the National Library which is authorized to supervise the production of bibliographies in the republic.

5. Problems to be solved

In 1974 the National Library only received 12% of the national book production of 1973 by means of legal deposit. The General Directorate of Library and Archives has drawn up and submitted to the competent authorities new deposit regulations and financial resources for approval for the National Library. The National Library is the agency for national bibliographic control and at present is studying the adoption of international standards like ISBD, ISBN and ISSN and intends to be a sub-system for the national information system to be created.

(Information from the Biblioteca Nacional de El Salvador, San Salvador)

Federal Republic of Germany

1. Deposit regulations

"Gesetz über die Deutsche Bibliothek" vom 31. März 1969 (Bundesgesetzbl. Teil I 1969 Nr. 28).

"Pflichtablieferung an die Deutsche Bibliothek. Verordnung des Bundesministers des Innern über die Pflichtablieferung von Druckwerken mit Ausnahme von Musiknoten and Musiktonträgern an die Deutsche Bibliothek (Pflichstückverordnung)". Vom 21. Dezember 1970.

2. Objects of delivery

All documents on or in which information is written, reproduced or recorded ("Schrift-, Bild- und Tonwerke") which are duplicated and meant for distribution.

Excluded: films, photographic pictures, internal reports and commercial advertising and other internal materials.

3. Obligation of delivery

Publishers and producers. Publishers means also editor or producer.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Legal deposits are to be sent one week at the latest after the beginning of the distribution to the Deutsche Bibliothek, music and musical records to the Deutsches Musikarchiv. The publishers are obliged to send together with the copies all relevant bibliographic data and also annual lists of publications. They are checked by a special working group in the Deutsche Bibliothek.

(Information from the Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt am Main)

Finland

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit originally established in 1702. Last version of the law 1919 (Suomen Asetuskokoelma 1919.1.).

2. Objects of delivery

All printed matter (five copies) excepted newspapers, art books with expensive pictures, and magazines (two copies).

3. Obligation of delivery

Printers are responsible for delivery of legal deposits to the National Library which is responsible for legal deposit and the national bibliography.

4. Methods and control of delivery

There is no system of control. When noticed, lacking publications are asked for.

5. Problems to be solved

There is planned a renewal of the law.

(Information from the University Library, Helsinki)

France

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit originally established in 1537. Last version of the law No. 341, 21 June 1943 (Journal officiel du 1er juillet 1943), amended concerning records by the Decree No. 63-796, 1 August 1963, modified by the Decree of 5 May 1975 (Journal officiel du 7 mai 1975), and concerning audio-visual materials by the Decree No. 75-696, 30 July 1975 (Journal officiel du 4 août 1975).

2. Objects of delivery

"Les imprimés de toute nature (livres, périodiques, brochures, estampes, gravures, cartes postales illustrées, affiches, cartes des géographie et autres), les oeuvres musicales, photographiques, mises publiquement en vente, en distribution ou en location ou cédées pour la reproduction, sont soumis à la formalité du dépôt légal".

Since 1963 also records, since 1975 audio-visual materials but no unprinted and unpublished dissertations.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers have to deliver within 48 hours after the beginning of the distribution of the edition four copies to the Bibliothèque Nationale and one copy to the Ministry of the Interior.

The printers have to deliver two copies to the Bibliothèque Nationale if they are situated in the region of Paris, otherwise to the relevant regional library.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Control by comparing the publishers' and the printers' deposit, by checking the publishers' advertisements, by looking at bibliographies, especially local ones and by other means.

Each publication must have (usually on the last page or on the page before the title page) the following entries:

1. Name of the printer or producer
2. Place of the printing house
3. Year and month of appearance
4. Year and quarter of the delivery of legal deposit
5. Year of appearance of new editions.

5. Problems to be solved

No legal deposit for unpublished and unprinted publications.

(Information from Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris)

German Democratic Republic

1. Deposit regulations

"Anordnung über die Ablieferung von Pflichtexemplaren" vom 4. Juli 1960 (Gbl. d. DDR Teil I 1960 Nr. 41, S. 423-424).

2. Objects of delivery

All printed and mimeographed documents (also newspapers and journals), atlases, maps, artistic prints, music, illustrated books with and without text, and since 1974 all records (by special arrangements with the producing firms).

2. Objects of delivery

Printed publications.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers and printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Four copies of each printed publication is to be deposited with the National Library. The National Library of Conakry is functioning as the National Centre of Bibliographical Information. Some ministries are practising similar activities.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Guyana

1. Deposit regulations

Publication and Newspapers Act of 1839, amended by the Law Revision Act of 23 September 1972.

2. Objects of delivery

"'Book' includes every part or division of a book, pamphlet, newspaper, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table separately published, but shall not include any second or subsequent edition of a book unless such edition contains additions or alterations either in the letterpress or in the maps, prints or other engraving belonging thereto, 'newspaper' means any paper, containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks, or observations thereon, printed and published in Guyana periodically or in parts or numbers at intervals not exceeding 100 days between the publication of any two such papers, parts or numbers."

3. Obligation of delivery

The publisher of every book printed in Guyana.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publisher shall, within one month after the publication, supply two copies of a book to the Registrar of the University of Guyana, one copy to the National Library of Guyana, one copy to the National Archives. If a publisher fails to comply with any of the provisions of the Law, he shall be liable to a fine of $500 by summary conviction.

5. Problems to be solved

Since 1975 there is existing a national bibliography which also includes theses, periodicals, geographical maps, music scores, and records in quarterly issues with annual cumulations.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1974, No. 2)

## Haiti

A law makes it compulsory for printers to deposit with the Department of the Interior books and brochures published in Haiti. There are also laws covering the deposit of official documents.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

## Hong Kong

1. Deposit regulations

Books Registration Ordinance (Chapter 142) of the Laws of Hong Kong (originally established in 1888, last version in 1964).

2. Objects of delivery

Every book printed in Hong Kong. In theory everything except price lists, trade catalogues, annual reports, trade circulars or trade advertisements.

In practice monographs, periodicals, official publications, maps are the usual objects of deposit, while standards, patents, trade literature, report literature, theses, and daily newspapers are not deposited. Audio-visual materials are also excluded.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printers, but it is not unusual for the publisher to send in his deposit copies.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Periodic circulars are sent to the printers reminding them of their obligations; new acquisitions of Hong Kong origin are counter-checked against legal deposits; methodic counter-checks in trade catalogues of books of local origin; prosecution of non-deposit. When publishers or printers are determined to avoid depositing copies, bibliographical control and enforcement of the Ordinance can become extremely difficult because trade bibliographies of new publications in Hong Kong are in an underdeveloped condition. The library has then to reply on spot checks in bookshops, magazine stalls etc. to gather information on new publications.

There is no estimation of the proportion of printed material being deposited and the whole output of the country because there are no existing publishing statistics. Law allows an interval between publication and receipt in the depot. In practice the average interval for Chinese language publications is three months, and that for English language publications one and a half month. All books and periodicals deposited are registered in the quarterly Catalogue of Books Printed in Hong Kong. The Catalogue thus includes all books printed in Hong Kong which have been deposited in accordance with the Books Registration Ordinance, irrespective of the place of publication. There are no criteria to exclude materials from the Catalogue according to size, quality, price, quantity produced, availability, circulation, edition or permanence. There are no voluntary publishers' deposits so that the completeness of the Catalogue is solely depending on the completeness of the legal deposit collection.

3. Obligation of delivery

Publishers, organs of State, institutions, firms, political parties, organizations, societies, religious communities, unions and persons being responsible for the publication of a document. Printing offices only if the prints will be published abroad.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The first two copies of an edition are to be sent to the Deutsche Bücherei within two weeks after finishing the edition as a basis for the "Deutsche Nationalbibliographie".

Control by checking the publishers' advertisements and by looking at bibliographies.

5. Problems to be solved

No legal deposit for audio-visual materials.

(Information from the Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig)

Ghana

1. Deposit regulations

The Ghana Book and Newspaper Registration Act, 1961 (Act 73).
Amended in 1968 by Act 193.

2. Objects of delivery

Every book published in Ghana.

3. Obligation of delivery

Publishers and printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Publishers and printers have to deposit three copies of every book published in Ghana with the Ghana Library Board, with the Ghana Registrar-General and since 1963 also with the Library of the University of Ghana, the Library of the University of Cape Coast, the Library of the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Library of the University of Sciences and Technology.

5. Problems to be solved

The 1961 Act is inadequate because it does not specify the coverage of unclassified government publications especially of those emanating from the then government printer. Since government publications are constituting about 60% of the national output of the presses, this has been a serious omission. The Ministry of Information and the Ghana Publishing Corporation are now largely responsible for government publications. These two organizations have an understanding of the imperfections of the Act and publications have been delivered voluntarily but infrequently. In 1969, the Ministry of Information distributed circulars, urging government departments to deposit copies of their

publications according to the Act. But there was no legal basis and thus this circular has largely been ignored. In 1971 a draft of an amended bill, intended to update the Act, was prepared for Parliament, but it had never been debated.

Another problem is the identification of the printer. The publisher mostly escapes responsibility for non-deposit. The Registrar-General is charged with the responsibility for recording deposit copies. The process is not well organized and consequently most of the publications issued escape deposit. There is no system of tracing down undeposited publications. The deposit copies presented to the Ghana Library Board are used for compilation of the Ghana National Bibliography by the Research Library on African Affairs in Accra.

(Information from the Research Library on African Affairs, Accra)

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Guatemala

1. Deposit regulations

Ley de Emisión del Pensamiento of 2 May 1966, Decree No. 9, Artículo 60 (El Gualtemateco, Vol. 176 of 2 May 1966, No. 53, p. 497).

2. Objects of delivery

All published works (non-periodically).

3. Obligation of delivery

The printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The printers have to deliver within three days after publication one copy of their works to the following institutions:

Ministerio de Governación
Archivo General del Gobierno
Biblioteca del Congreso de la República
Biblioteca Nacional
Dirección General de Estadística
Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala
Archivo de la Tipografía Nacional.

(Information from the Biblioteca Nacional de Guatemala)

Guinea

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit is existing since the colonial period.

5. Problems to be solved

Consideration is given to the revision of the Books Registration Ordinance (1964) in order to make enforcement more effective.

(Information from the City Hall Library, Hong Kong)

Hungary

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit originally established on 28 December 1802. Latest version on 25 May 1960 (Magyar Közlöny/Official Gazette from 25 May 1960).

2. Objects of delivery

Every printed matter produced in Hungary in more than 25 copies, publications produced abroad but published in Hungary, imported Hungarian books but not periodicals, gramophone records (by a special order of the Ministry of Culture and Education).

3. Obligation of delivery

Generally speaking the printer if he himself is performing the whole process of production of the copies until they are ready for distribution; otherwise the publisher or the importer.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Methods of control in two different ways:

1. The professional publishers are liable for sending a list of the latest publication every month to the national library. By means of these lists it may be verified whether the recorded publications have been deposited completely. The publishers have to register new publications in a book, too which can be controlled by the national library.

2. Occasionally on the premises whether printers and multipliers have met their deposit obligations.

5. Problems to be solved

No legal deposit for audio-visual materials.

(Information from Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Budapest)

Iceland

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit originally established in 1886.

Latest version "The Legal Deposit Act" of 24 February 1949 (Landsbókasafn Islands. Arbók 5-6 (1948-1949, Rv. 1950), 214-15).

2. Objects of delivery

All categories of graphic reproductions, printed or handwritten matter, musical partitions, pictures, and maps.

3. Obligation of delivery

Responsible are every printing office in this country and any other company which produces in multiple form printed or handwritten matter..., see above, also reprints and offprints from newspapers and periodicals, new editions and reprints of books the subject of which (or arrangement) has been changed even though the same type is used and the book is not consequently considered a new edition.

Furthermore, publishers, institutions or organizations or individuals who receive grants of public money for publishing purposes have to deliver 10 copies of each publication to the National Library in case the chief librarian wishes so. It is up to the publisher what to do with printed matter which is confidential or private and only published for a very limited number of people. He can decide that the library does not allow anyone to have access to it within a certain period of time which should not, however, exceed more than 50 years.

Bonds and shares, banknotes or any other circulating media are excluded from deposit obligations.

4. Obligation of delivery

The printing offices have to deliver:

1. Four copies of every pamphlet which is smaller than one sheet including pictures and maps that don't form a part of a book or a newspaper as well as books, periodicals and papers in mimeographed form exceeding 50 copies.

2. Eight copies of newspapers being published weekly or more than once a week.

3. Twelve copies of printed matter of any other kind.

The same rules apply to Icelandic books and other publications that have been printed abroad by Icelandic publishers. Books and periodicals should be delivered in stitched form.

Supposing that a printing office becomes bankrupt or discontinues its activities before the delivery of the deposit copies has taken place, the bankrupt estate or the publishers are under obligation to see to it that the conditions of legal deposit are fulfilled. A failure of delivery is punishable by law. If a publisher fails to act when reprimanded, he can be fined from 50-5,000 krónur according to the gravity of the offence. Procedure in cases arising from offences against these laws is the same as in any other criminal case.

(Information from Landsbókasafn Íslands, Reikjavik)

## India

1. Deposit regulations

The Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, amended in 1956.

2. Objects of delivery

Books and journals.

3. Obligation of delivery

All publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

All publishers are obliged to deposit books and journals they have published, with the National Library, Calcutta. The Central Reference Library is concerned with the publication of the Indian National Bibliography.

There is no law for regular deposit of administrative documents, but the usual practice is to deposit all important administrative documents with the National Archives. A legislation in this field is under active consideration. The Press and Registration of Books Act requires one copy of every issue of a newspaper or periodical to be supplied to the Registrar of Newspapers for India.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology". 1970, No. 3 and 1973, No. 1)

## Indonesia

Indonesia is the only country in South East Asia without a Legal Deposit Act for books. There was one within the Dutch colonial period established in 1856, latest version in 1913. A law on legal deposit is being prepared by the Agency for Library Development, Department of Education and Culture. The Ministry of Education and Culture established the National Bibliographic Centre in 1952, giving it the big responsibility of compiling a national bibliography. The Minister has requested publishers to send three copies of their publications to the Bureau for Library and Book Development to be recorded with the view to compilation of a national bibliography.

The Bibliografi nasional Indonesia is published by the Kantor Bibliografi Nasional (Bureau of National Bibliography). In some government departments a ministerial instruction provides for one copy of each publication, whether printed or mimeographed, produced by any part within the department to be deposited with a designated library.

(Information from Chief Librarian Hardjo-Prakoso, Perpustakaan Museum Pusat, Jakarta: "Bibliographic services and control in Indonesia")

Iran

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit established in 1907 without any enforcement in practice. A new version was passed in 1970.

2. Objects of delivery

All printed and published materials in Iran.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The new regulation makes it compulsory for printing institutions to deposit two copies of each work with the National Library in Tehran in order to secure a publication number without which the work must not be put on sale. The National Library is also responsible for the publication of the national bibliography (since 1963).

5. Problems to be solved

There is also planned the development of the Pahlawi Library which has been established in 1965, into a kind of national library and a national agency for information and documentation.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology". 1971, No. 1)

Iraq

1. Deposit regulations

Law No. (37) of 1970. The Deposition. (Al-Waqiya Al-Iraqiya No. 1847 on 4 March 1970).

2. Objects of delivery

Written books, i.e. every publication prepared for printing and including:

"books, bulletins, pamphlets and other if they were prepared for printing;

books, pamphlets, bulletins, reports and statistics those to be printed and published by the government for sale or distribution;

publications forbidden by the authorities concerned;

theses of universities;

artistical scopics (?) and sculptures if they were prepared for commercial purposes in numerous copies;

official, semi-official and native reviews and newspapers;

atlases, illustrations and maps;

optical, phonetical films and documentary slides;

official gazette;

musical and singing publication (notes) those prepared for sale;

other article to be considered by the Ministry as written materials or the like according to statement to be published by the official gazette."

Excluded from the provisions of the law are "commercial advertisements; bills of price; postal cards; letters and cards of invitation, visit and congratulation; certificates and licences; ballot cards; bonds and bills; banknotes and currencies; contracts; contracts of sale, purchase and lease; other governmental maps, illustration publications and materials if they are of secret qualification; other materials to be excepted by the Ministry through a statement to be published in the official gazette".

4. Methods and control of delivery

It has been decided that the National Library would be the deposit centre and would supervise it directly. In general two or one copies must be sent to the deposit centre. The first and the last proof of the print should be brought to the centre. All informations included in the first proof are written down in the depository record, such as title, author's name, date of printing, name of the printing press, edition and part. The deposit number is written down in the last proof. This is done when the printing press is resident in Baghdad, where is situated the deposit centre and where it is signed by the official concerned, so that the deposit number is printed in the last page of the book.

As to the printing presses which are situated in distant cities, the deposit numbers are sent by registered air mail after having offered the required information about the printing press. Having finished printing, the printing press sent five copies to the deposit centre. These copies are received against receipt, and two copies are stamped by the depository stamp-pad. Afterwards informations are completed in a special record (number of pages, number and date of receiving, number and date of receipt, call number, price of the deposited copy and some remarks if there are any).

Later on the "in print" card is drawn and replaced by another one including all data written down in the record. Then the five copies are sent to the Supply Section which sends two copies to the Cataloguing Section and three to the Exchange Section.

A special record has been prepared for each year for books which are deposited and another one for periodicals because each printed periodical will get only one deposit number at the beginning of its issue. The same number will last according to the change of the printing year. Deposit must be done before displaying the print for sale and distribution.

The Depository Bulletin includes all that is deposited in the deposit centre of publications by Iraqi authors, inquisitors, and publishers, whether printed inside Iraq or abroad. The Bibliography Section prepares the national bibliography after having got all data from the deposit centre.

5. Problems to be solved

1. Printing of the deposit number in the last page of the book, especially when the printing presses are situated far from the centre.

2. Disquoting the name of the press.

3. Disquoting the year of printing.

4. Difficulty of knowing the importers of Iraqi publications printed abroad.

(Information from the National Library, Baghdad)

Ireland

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit originally established in 1926. The law concerning legal deposit is now the Copyright Act, 1963 (revision of the old one).

2. Objects of delivery

Books... (the same definition as in the English law: "Book includes every part or division of a book, ...").

3. Obligation of delivery

Responsible for delivery is the publisher of any book first published in the State within one month after the publication.

4. Methods and control of delivery

If written demand is made before the expiration of 12 months after publication, books have to be delivered within one month after receipt of that written demand or, if the demand was made before publication, within one month after publication. If a publisher fails to comply with this, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 20 pounds and the value of the book, and the fine shall be paid to the trustees or authority to whom the book ought to have been delivered.

(Information from the National Library of Ireland, Dublin)

Israel

1. Deposit regulations

Law of 1953.

2. Objects of delivery

Each publication.

3. Obligation of delivery

Every publisher.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Every publisher is obliged to send two copies of each publication to the Jewish National and University Library, one copy to the Ministry of Education and Culture, one to the Minister of the Interior, one to the State Archives and the last one to the Library of the Knesset.

The Jewish National and University Library is under obligation to see that the law is duly observed particularly in the case of smaller publishers.

Phonorecords are not deposited.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Italy

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit originally established in 1870 for the whole national territory. Latest versions:

"N. 374. Legge 2 febbraio 1939-XVII. Norme per la consegna obbligatoria di esemplari degli stampati e delle pubblicazioni" (Gazzetta Ufficiale del 6 marzo 1939, n. 54).

N. 660. Decreto legislative luogotenenziale 31 agosto 1945. Modificazioni alla legge 2 febbraio 1939, n. 374, che contiene norme per la consegna obbligatoria di esemplari degli stampati e delle pubblicazioni" (Gazzetta Ufficiale del 27 ottobre 1945, n. 129)."

2. Objects of delivery

All printed and published documents appointed for sale and distribution.

Printed means every kind or method of reproduction and duplication.

3. Obligation of delivery

Printers, as a rule, that means also persons who are responsible for an edition, publishers only if the document has been produced by several printers or printed abroad.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The printers have to deliver four copies to the provincial prefecture and one copy to the regional agency of the legal deposit bureau before the edition is sold and distributed.

5. Problems to be solved

In the national bibliography is listed only a selection of titles whereas the Catalogo carefully lists the titles but even there partly under collective entries.

No legal deposit for audio-visual materials and for internal publications of institutes, firms and societies duplicated in their own printing departments.

(Information from the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze)

## Ivory Coast

Legal deposit was instituted in 1962 but not strictly observed. Measures for re-organization, therefore, have been taken since 1968. With retroactive effect the National Library has now been made the recipient of legal deposit copies.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1971, No. 5)

## Jamaica

1. Deposit regulations

   The Books (Preservation and Registration of Copies) Law.

2. Objects of delivery

   Books, including pamphlets, sheets of music, maps, official publications, microfilms.

3. Obligation of delivery

   The publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

   At present one copy of a book is to be delivered to the Public Library which has historically been the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica and is striving for being officially recognized as the National Library of Jamaica the function of which it is performing unofficially. One copy is to be delivered to the British Library, and one copy is at the Minister's disposition.

5. Problems to be solved

   The law is not enforced and is in the process of being revised.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology". 1971, No. 1)

## Japan

1. Deposit regulations

   National Diet Library Law (Law No. 5, 9 February 1948).
   Amendments: Law No. 194, 6 June 1949.
   Law No. 3, 28 January 1955.

2. Objects of delivery

   Books, pamphlets, publications in series, musical notes, maps, works produced by motion picture techniques, phonographic records and works produced by machines designed to reproduce sound mechanically, works besides those mentioned in the foregoing items, reproduced as documents or charts by printing techniques and other mechanical or chemical processes.

Excluded are confidential matter, blank forms and other simple publications, also reprints of the publications specified before if they differ neither in volume nor substance from its first or previous edition and where copies of its first or previous edition were furnished in accordance with the provisions of this law.

3. Obligation of delivery

Any agency of the government, of cities, towns, and villages. Publishers and printers if the copies are not furnished by the agencies and publishers mentioned. Only motion-picture films are excluded.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The copies must be sent within 30 days after the publication or distribution to the National Diet Library which is also responsible for compilation and publication of the national bibliography.

(Information from the National Diet Library, Tokyo)

Jordan

There are some regulations concerning the delivery of the copies of all new publications to the Department of Publications of the Ministry of Information and Culture. This is in compliance with the Publication's Law and not with legal deposit regulations. Nevertheless the material for registration in the national bibliography is existing. The Jordan Library Association has started an annual list in 1969.

(Information from the Jordan Library Association, Amman)

Kenya

1. Deposit regulations

The Books and Newspapers Act, Chapter III, Laws of Kenya, 1962.

2. Objects of delivery

Books, journals, newspapers.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers and authors.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The Registrar-General has been appointed depository body. He is entitled to decide that books and newspapers are to be deposited with designated institutions, at present with the Library of the University College, Nairobi.

5. Problems to be solved

There is no national bibliography.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1971, No. 6)

Khmer Republic

1. Deposit regulations

Law (Krâm) No. 106 - NS of 14 June 1956 and 2 December 1958.

2. Objects of delivery

Books.

3. Obligation of delivery

Publishers or authors and printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publishers are obliged to deposit five copies, the printers three copies with the Depository Library. The library keeps two copies in special paper boxes and six copies are sent to the National Library. A national bibliography is being prepared including the titles which are deposited in the Depository Library.

(Information from the National Library, Phnom Penh)

Korea, Republic of

1. Deposit regulations

Regulation on Libraries, 1963. Deposit regulations for international exchange of library materials (Presidential Decree No. 2942, 31 March 1967).

2. Objects of delivery

Each publication.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers and State organs.

4. Methods and control of delivery

According to the Library Law the Central National Library receives two copies of each publication within the month of issue by the publishers. Each State organ is obliged to deposit 30-40 copies with the Central National Library within 30 days from the date of publication. The Central National Library is authorized to request the local government and State-run enterprises to present materials needed for international exchange.

State organs and local bodies shall present three copies of their publications including the Official Gazette and two copies in the case of commercial publishing companies. There is also legal deposit for the National Assembly Library. The Central National Library in Seoul is also responsible for the monthly national bibliography of South Korea.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology". 1974, No. 4)

Kuwait

1. Deposit regulations

There is a law for legal deposit which was to issue in March 1972.

2. Objects of delivery

Printed publications.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publishers have to deposit five copies of all printed publications with the University Library (National Heritage Centre). This library is in fact performing the duties and functions of a national library.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology". 1973, No. 2)

Laos

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit law is a part of the Ministerial Act of the National Education of Laos, No. 160/ED of 26 February 1969, concerning the foundation of the National Library of Laos.

2. Objects of delivery

All publications (monographs).

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publishers have to deposit two copies of their publications with the National Library. There is no control of delivery. There is an administrative regulation requiring every ministry to transmit their administrative documents to the National Documentation Centre, but this does not apply to the National Library.

5. Problems to be solved

The problems of collecting documents are numerous. Most of the ministries and private institutions ignore the deposit law. The result is that many publications are on the book market without knowledge of the National Library.

Another problem is the lack of a standardization of bibliographical description. Many publishers ignore or do not seem to know the elementary rules of bibliographic description of their publications. A great deal of materials is edited without place of publication and year of issue.

Another problem is the inclusion of such documents like theses, audio-visual materials and others in the national bibliography or the organization of a kind of seminar of the national publishers and the national libraries in order to attain agreements and collaboration.

(Information from the Division of Technical Services of the Lao National Library, Vientiane)

Liberia

1. Deposit regulations

Legal Deposit Law in 1963.

2. Objects of delivery

Every book published in the country.

3. Obligation of delivery

The authors.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Copies are to be deposited with the Library of the University of Liberia and the Department of Information and Cultural Affairs.

The State Department of Liberia is responsible for all archival activities and collects material from all local and national bodies. It also collects and preserves most of the government documents.

5. Problems to be solved

There is no national bibliography.

(Information from "Bibliography services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Libyan Arab Republic

1. Deposit regulations

Law No. 11 (Publications Act) of 14 June 1959 (Official Gazette of Libya 9/53, No. 14). Amended by Royal Decree of 22 November 1962.

2. Objects of delivery

Printed works excepted periodicals and semi-periodicals.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printers; the authors for books and theses.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The printers are required to deposit two copies of all printed works with the Publications Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture which distributes the copies to public libraries of Tripoli and Benghazi. At present an Office on Bibliography of this Ministry is preparing a new legal deposit regulation. It is also responsible for the compilation of the Annual National Bibliography of the Libyan Arab Republic.

There is no decision about the functions of the National Library (organized since 1966 in Benghazi) and the collection of local material with the University Library in Benghazi. It is planned to transfer the Office on Bibliography and the collections as well as the special collection of the Public Library in Tripoli to the new National Library of Tripoli.

(Informations from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969" and Hans Schlüter: "Nationale Bibliographie Libyens". - In: Z. Bibl.-Wes. u. Bibliographie, Frankfurt/Main, 22 (1975) S. 47-49)

Luxembourg

1. Deposit regulations

"Arreté grand-ducal du 6 mai 1960 réglementant le dépôt en faveur de la Bibliothèque Nationale" (Mémorial No. 50, du 18 août 1960, pages 1251-1253).

2. Objects of delivery

Art. 1

"... Les publications de toute nature, imprimées ou reproduites par un procédé autre que l'imprimerie, telles que livres, brochures, journaux, périodiques, cartes géographiques et autres, reproductions artistiques au documentaires, affiches illustrées, cartes postale illustrées, textes musicaux, les enregistrements phonographiques, les films et diapositives."

Not to be delivered

Art. 3

"... Les travaux d'impression dits de commerce, les bulletins de vote, les titres de valeurs financières, les affiches illustrées de spectacles cinématographiques et de ventes publiques."

3. Obligation of delivery

Publishers and printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Before a document is distributed or sold two copies are to be delivered to the National Library, one copy only of de luxe editions, new unchanged editions, phonographic and cinematographic materials and diapositives. Every year, in January, the publishers have to send lists of their published books and so on to the National Library.

5. Problems to be solved

Publishers and printers are not interested in legal deposit; the library has to request more than once. The publishers refer to the printers, and the printers apologize for lack of time, internal problems and so on.

The National Library is compelled to check journals, commercial lists, to visit bookshops in order to find out the latest titles.

Expensive books are delivered only in one copy and not in due time. The publisher does not send annual lists of new titles, and the Ministry is not willing to impose penalties.

(Information from the Bibliothèque Nationale, Luxembourg)

Madagascar

1. Deposit regulations

Ordinance No. 60 - 088 of 1 September 1960.
Decree No. 60 - 316 of 7 September 1960, in order to apply the above-mentioned Ordinance.
Decree No. 1110 of 16 April 1964, fixing the allocation of the graphic art works proceeding from legal deposits.
Charter of the Press of 6 April 1974 (Journal officiel, No. 979).

2. Objects of delivery

All printed and duplicated publications.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printers and publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The printer is required to deposit two copies and the publisher six copies with the Ministry of the Interior. With the exception of newspapers two copies (since 1974 five copies) of every publication are allocated to the National Library, two to the University Library and one to the Archives Service of the Malagasy Republic. Since 1965 the University Library and the National Library have published the "Bibliographie annuelle de Madagascar".

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969" and "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1975, No. 6)

Malawi

1. Deposit regulations

Printed Publications Act of 1957.

2. Objects of delivery

Every work published in Malawi.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publishers have to deposit one copy of every work published in Malawi within two months of publication with the Government Archivist.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1973, No. 6)

## Malaysia

1. Deposit regulations

Preservation of Books Act, 1966. Preservation of Books (Amendment) Act, 1972.

2. Objects of delivery

"'Books' includes every part or division of a book, report, pamphlet, periodical, newspaper, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table separately published, but shall not include any second or subsequent edition of a book unless such an edition contains additions or alterations either in the letterpress or in the maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto."

3. Obligation of delivery

The publisher of every book published in Malaysia (whether for sale or otherwise).

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publisher shall deliver two copies to the National Library within one month after publication. Eight other institutions may receive copies on demand. Delivery is controlled by circulars, reminders and regular visits to publishers. The books must be delivered within one month after publication or after receipt of the written demand.

5. Problems to be solved

"Books" in the interpretation of the Act may imply that only published material produced by letterpress is subject to the law. This has resulted in a wide range of non-book material produced by near-print methods escaping the net. In Malaysia the greater number of publishers are small-time operators of brief existence and difficult to trace. On the other hand printers need a permit from a governmental authority to operate and it seems to be more logical to place the onus of deposit on both the printer and the publisher. This would help to overcome the problem of works which are published abroad but printed in Malaysia and still fail to be deposited.

Another problem is that official publications have been excluded from deposit until 1966. The 1966 Enactment does not mention government publications, implying therefore that no category of publication is excluded from deposit.

Legal deposit legislation needs a revision if an efficient basis for national bibliographical control shall be realized. A revised enactment should

cover all forms of recorded information/matter (book, serial, tape, film, and so on);

limit the number of depositories for conventional book material;

designate a new agency as automatic depository for film, tape and related materials;

assign responsibility only to the major depository (National Library) to receive and redistribute materials on a basis agreeable to other designated depositories;

assign responsibility for ensuring proper bibliographical control to the major depository (National Library) with other depositories playing a contributory rôle. For example, university depositories could submit bibliographic data of all theses and dissertations received in a particular year for inclusion in the Bibliografi Negara Malaysia. Similarly, the depository designated to receive film, tape, sound recordings and related material should also submit bibliographic data of such material received in a particular year for inclusion in the national bibliography;

place onus for deposit on printer/publisher/producer of recorded matter;

place onus on author to deposit copies of materials published and printed abroad;

increase penalty clause for failure of deposit;

link copyright provisions more advantageously to legal deposit regulations.

(Information from Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur)

Malta

1. Deposit regulations

Public Libraries' Ordinance (Chapter 142 of the Laws of Malta).

2. Objects of delivery

Works (e.g. every literary, scientific or artistic book, pamphlet, monograph, newspaper, periodical, sheet of music, map, plan, and so on) printed and published in these islands.

3. Obligation of delivery

Author (including the person who undertakes the editing of a work of another author or who writes comments thereon and, in the case of an anonymous work, the printer).

4. Methods and control of delivery

Delivery must be done within three months after the publication. One copy is to be delivered to the Royal Malta Library and the other to the Gozo Public Library.

5. Problems to be solved

No national bibliography.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology". 1975, No. 2)

Mauritania

1. Deposit regulations

Law No. 63 109 of 27 June 1963.

2. Objects of delivery

All types of printed matter, books, periodicals, brochures, engravings, post-cards, posters, maps, duplicated publications, graphic works, sound recordings.

3. Obligation of delivery

All publishers, printers or producers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The National Library publishes a monthly accessions list since 1974.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1970, No. 1)

Mauritius

1. Deposit regulations

The Archives Ordinance No. 71 of 1952 has been amended by the Archives (Amendment) Act, 1973.

2. Objects of delivery

Every book published in the island.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printer.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The Mauritius Archives Department has been the legal depository for books, pamphlets and periodicals published in Mauritius since 1893. The Archives Ordinance makes it compulsory for the publisher, author or printer to deposit six copies of every book published in the island with the Chief Archivist.

One of the copies is to be deposited in the Archives Department, and out of the other five copies one is to be sent to the Mauritius Institute, one to the University of Mauritius, one to the British Museum, London, one to the Library of Congress, Washington, and the last one to the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

The Mauritius Archives is publishing a quarterly list of books printed in Mauritius and registered in the Archives Office.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1975, No. 6)

Mexico

1. Deposit regulations

Legislation on legal deposits is existing in Mexico since 1957. It was revised by a Decree of 11 January 1965.

2. Objects of delivery

Every new publication, that means books and journals sold by book-trade or distributed for educational, technical or scientific purposes.

3. Obligation of delivery

All publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

All publishers have to deliver two copies of new books, one to the National Library and one to the Library of the Congress. The Director-General of the Copyright Office is obliged to announce monthly new titles.

5. Problems to be solved

None of these libraries, however, is compiling a national bibliography which is in charge of the Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliograficas de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico. The titles are Anuário Bibliográfico and Bibliografia Mexicana (bimonthly). Both are including books, theses, reports, and official publications. The last number of the Anuário has been edited in 1974 and registered publications of 1962.

(Information from Lic. Ernesto de la Torre Villar, Mexico)

Monaco

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit system in existence since January 1925.

2. Objects of delivery

All works published and printed in Monaco.

4. Methods and control of delivery

One copy is deposited with the Secretary-General of the Ministry of State, another with the Municipal Library which keeps a legal deposit catalogue.

5. Problems to be solved

Neither a current national bibliography nor a retrospective national bibliography. There are plans to establish a national library and national archives.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Morocco

1. Deposit regulations

Decree (Dahir) of 7 October 1932. Dahir of 1 November 1926, Art. 9.

2. Objects of delivery

Each publication.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers and printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publishers and printers are obliged by this law to deposit five copies of each publication with the General Library and Archives of Morocco. It is editing an annual list of publications received under legal deposit, a monthly publication entitled "Bibliographie nationale marocaine" and twice a month the "Informations bibliographiques marocaines" (an enumerative bibliography in two parts of works and articles on Morocco that appear in periodical publications: in Arabic and in French and in foreign languages). The National Archives under the Dahir of 1 November 1926 is a part of the General Library.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1972, No. 6 and 1973, No. 6)

New Zealand

1. Deposit regulations

Copyright Act 1962, amended in 1971 (New Zealand Statutes).

2. Objects of delivery

Every book which is printed in New Zealand or is commissioned to be printed outside New Zealand by a publisher resident in New Zealand.

"Book" means any collection of printed sheets of paper or other substance and includes every part or division of a book and every pamphlet, magazine, periodical, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart, art print or table separately published and every second or subsequent edition of a book.

Printing includes the production of copies by any duplicating process, whether letterpress, photographic, lithographic, stencilling, or otherwise, but does not include typewriting.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publisher, and if the name of the publisher is not mentioned in the book, the printer if he is resident in New Zealand.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publisher shall deliver at his own expense within a period of 30 days from the date of publication to the Chief Librarian of the General Assembly Library, on behalf of the National Librarian three copies of the book, or such lesser number of copies as the National Librarian may specify.

(Information from the National Library of New Zealand, Wellington)

## Nigeria

1. Deposit regulations

Decree No. 29, National Library Decree, 1970 (Supplement to Offical Gazette, No. 27, Vol. 57, 14 May 1970 - Part A).

2. Objects of delivery

Every book published in Nigeria. "'Book' includes all literary works such as books, pamphlets, sheets of music, maps, charts, plans, tables and compilations, dramatic works such as encyclopaedias, dictionaries, year-books or similar works, newspapers, magazines and similar periodicals, any work written in distinct parts by different authors or in which a part or parts of work of different authors is or are incorporated and every part or division of such a work, and all forms in which documentary or oral records are published".

3. Obligation of delivery

The publisher, that means in regard to a book any person authorizing or causing the print and distribution of a book in Nigeria, excluding the Federal Military Government and the military governor of a State (or any person acting on its or his behalf), a public officer acting as such or any person distributing a book in Nigeria which has been published elsewhere.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publisher shall deliver on his own expense within one month after the publication three copies to the National Library; two of these copies are to be kept for permanent preservation in the National Library and one is to be sent to the Ibadan University Library. Where any printed matter (other than matter of such descriptions as the Director may specify from time to time) is published by or on behalf of any department of government of the Federation or

a State, it shall be the duty of the official in charge of the department to deliver forthwith to the Director for the purposes of the National Library: 25 copies of the publication if it is published by or on behalf of a department of government of the Federation, or 19 copies of the publication, if it is published by or on behalf of a department of government of a State, or such smaller number of copies as the Director may determine in any particular case.

The National Library of Nigeria is responsible for publishing the current national bibliography.

(Information from the National Library of Nigeria, Lagos)

Norway

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit originally established in 1815. Latest version "Lov om avleveringsplikt av trykksaker til offentlige biblioteker" av 9 juni 1939.

"Forskrifter om avlevering av trykksaker til offentlige biblioteker" av 12 september 1940.

2. Objects of delivery

All kinds of printed material with a few exceptions like menus, tickets of admission, unchanged prints, forms, and so on.

3. Obligation of delivery

Printer and, if a Norwegian publication is printed abroad, the publisher.

4. Methods and control of delivery

As the delivery by the printers is taking place only twice a year, several titles are not registered directly after publication. The publishers, therefore, supply material for the current bibliography on a voluntary basis in order to speed up the registration of their titles in the monthly lists of "Norsk bokfortegnelse".

Legal deposits are received by the Royal University Library in Oslo and by the university libraries in Bergen and Trondheim which are both entitled to select titles and to order them from the publishers.

(Information from the Universitetsbiblioteket i Oslo)

Pakistan

1. Deposit regulations

Copyright Ordinance 1962, Chapter 10, sections 47-52. Delivery of Books and Newspapers to Public Libraries.

2. Objects of delivery

Books and government publications published in the country, newspapers and periodicals as soon as published. Not to be deposited: maps and plans, government records, musical scores, tape recording, films, filmstrips, audio-visual materials.

3. Obligation of delivery

Publishers of books, newspapers and periodicals, general publishing institutions, learned bodies etc. including governmental and semi-governmental organizations.

4. Methods and control of delivery

All the books and first issues of new periodicals, journals and newspapers must be delivered within 30 days from the date of their publication and are included in the National Bibliography of Pakistan as well as in the six-monthly Accession List being issued regularly from the Delivery of Books and Newspapers Branch of the Liaquat Memorial Library, Karachi.

5. Problems to be solved

The publishers are not fully conscious of the responsibility of delivering the books to the designated National and Central Libraries. In a new "Act" Delivery of Books to National Libraries it should be clearly stipulated that the books and other publications can only be issued from the press for sale to the public after the production of an "Acknowledgement Receipt" in respect of the delivery of such books and publications to the designated national libraries in the country. Any contravention to this law should be punishable with confiscation of all the published material from the press by order of the government. The confiscated material may subsequently be released by the government after the delivery of books has taken place by the defaulting publishers.

Mass media institutions like T.V., Radio and Newspapers etc. may be widely and more frequently contacted in respect of better public relations. The importance of legal deposits in the national libraries of the country and the importance of their inclusion in the national bibliography must be emphasized through this medium of communication. Notices are issued continuously to the defaulting publisher of books and missing issues of newspapers in order to attain to completeness with respect to the book production of the country. The intervals between the publication of a book and its receipt in the depot (covering some days or months) are utilized in issuing notices to defaulting publishers etc.

(Information from the Liaquat Memorial Library, Karachi)

Peru

1. Deposit regulations

1. Ley de Imprenda of 8 February 1822 (for everything printed in the country).

2. Decreto Supremo of 23 June 1943 (for official publications).

3. Copyright Law 13714 of 31 October 1961 (for national bibliography).

4. Statute on the Freedom of the Press of 1968 (for periodicals and newspapers).

5. Decreto Ley No. 19437 of 13 June 1972.

6. Ley 20680 of 23 July 1974.

2. Objects of delivery

Every book, pamphlet, music score, record, printed reproduction of drawing, painting, map, plan, programmme, issued in the country.

3. Obligation of delivery

The authors, editors and publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Four copies should be sent to the National Library (three copies) and to the Public Library (one copy) to which jurisdiction the publisher belongs within 30 days of the date of printing.

There are two depots within the National Library:

1. Copyright Depot (receives two copies by the authors)

2. Legal Deposit Depot (receives copies by publishers and printers).

Both depots send entries for the materials they have received to the Department of Bibliography and Printed Works of the National Library which is responsible for compilation and edition of the national bibliography.

5. Problems to be solved

Legislation is not clear concerning the question who should be responsible for the fulfilment of the law, because there is said "authors, editors and publishers". Besides that no fine can be charged because regulation to the law was not provided. Besides books, theses, periodicals, music scores, bio-bibliographical works of Peruvian authors are included in the national bibliography (Anuário bibliográfico peruano).

(Information from the Biblioteca Nacional del Péru, Lima)

Philippines

There is no legal deposit system in the Philippines, but there is existing a Copyright Law (Public Act 3134) which was enacted on 6 March 1924 and in force until 6 December 1942 when it was repealed by Presidential Decree No. 49.

During the existence of the old Copyright Law copyright was only secured by registration and delivery of copies with the National Library of the Philippines. The new Copyright Law is granting the rights from the moment of creation. The necessity of registration is not so vital for the copyright owner. Copyright, therefore, is leaving much to be desired from the point of view of bibliographical control.

Republic Act No. 228 of 5 June 1948 provides that government departments, bureaux, offices, and branches provide 200 copies of all printed reports or documents listed by them, and that the printing establishments of the country shall also be obliged to send to the Bureau of Public Libraries at least two free copies of each book, newspaper or pamphlet printed or published by them. This regulation is of doubtful value because of the law's failure to provide penalties in case of failure to comply with it.

A system of legal deposit must be established to serve as a foundation for the national bibliography. A draft decree on legal deposit appoints the National Library in Manila (two copies), the University of the Philippines in Quezon City (one copy), the University of the Philippines at Cebu Library (one copy), and the Mindanao State University in Maravi City (one copy) as legal depositories. This legal deposit network should be able to solve implementation problems posed by the Philippines' archipelagic geography.

(Information from the University of the Philippines Library, Diliman, Quezon City)

Poland

1. Deposit regulations

Legal basis for deposit copies are:

1. Art. 32 and 33 of the Library Act of 9 April 1968. (Dziemik Ustaw polskiej rzeczypospolitej Ludowej, nr. 12 of 17 April 1968, p. 165)

2. Order No. 234 of the Minister of Culture and Art of 2 August 1968 concerning legal deposit copies of printed and sound materials. (Monitor Polski, 1968, nr. 34, Pz. 234, pp. 471 and 472)

3. Order No. 71 of the Minister of Culture and Art of 30 July 1965 concerning free signal copies, legal deposit copies and specimens.

2. Objects of delivery

There are collected all products of the press which have been published in Poland and produced abroad for Polish publishers. Products of the press are all publications and sound carriers produced by mechanical, chemical or other polygraphic methods.

Excluded are:

Products of the press which are exceptionally appointed for official use in governmental and military institutions and in political organizations

Securities and stamps

Artistic original prints

Products of the press for domestic use and sociable purposes

Forms, tickets, labels, and packing material

Other products of the press specially mentioned by the Minister of Culture and Art

Products which include a part of a completed or periodical print without an own title page and paging

Editions with less than 50 copies for private distribution by the author

Reprints even if misprints have been deleted.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printing offices are under obligation of deposit as to the products of the press published in the own country, and the publishers are under obligation of deposit as to the literature published abroad for Polish publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The deposit copies are to be delivered to the libraries within two weeks after receipt of the licence for distribution of products of the press by the appropriate Office for Control of the Press, Publications and Plays. Some publishing houses deliver signal copies to the Biblioteka Narodowa.

The Order No. 234 of 4 August 1968, paragraph 3.3 of the Minister of Culture and Art requires that at least two of the four copies intended for the Biblioteka Narodowa, are to be sent by the publisher together with the signal copies. This would be a chance for the national library for immediate registration in the current national bibliography and on printed cards. This order, however, has been observed only by a few publishers. At present is requested the realisation of the speedy kind of delivery of deposit copies with the purpose of bibliographical registration of all the latest products of the press.

The printing offices are obliged to add to the deposit copies two lists in which are registered these copies. Later on one list is sent back as a proof to the printing office together with an acknowledgement of receipt. In the case of several editions the printing offices have to deliver the completest and best ones. Most of the institutions being under obligation of deposit are doing their duties.

5. Problems to be solved

There are problems especially in smaller polygraphic firms or internal printing and duplicating departments concerning the minor literature. Very often the time limit of two weeks is transgressed. This delay is caused by the tendency of the printing offices to let accumulate larger consignments of books.

Further desiderata concerning the improvement of legal deposit regulations and its application are:

1. The right of collecting deposit copies of publications with a small number of copies (up to 50)

2. The extension of the obligation of deposit on audio-visual materials. The substitution of the term "product of the press" by "document"

3. The extension of the claim to deposit copies of publications of Polish institutions abroad.

(Information from the Biblioteka Narodowa, Warszawa)

Portugal

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit originally established in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Law No. 13952 of 27 June 1931 (Diario de Governo I seria No. 147)

Decree No. 46-350 of 22 May 1965.

2. Objects of delivery

All books printed and published in Portugal, e.g. books, brochures, broad sheets, periodicals, newspapers, atlases, maps, all kinds of didactic diagrams, statistical maps or graphs, plans, musical works, photographic and cinematographic and phonographic works of public interest, illustrated cards, prints, engravings and drawings.

3. Obligation of delivery

Publisher.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publishers have to send 13 copies to the Lisbon National Library which distributes them to the libraries every month, benefiting from the provisions of this law.

Control is exercised by checking bibliographies, catalogues and newspapers.

(Information from the Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa)

Puerto Rico

1. Deposit regulations

Ley No. 5 of 8 December 1955. No legal deposit regulation but regulation for National Archives.

2. Objects of delivery

Books, periodicals, photographs, maps, drawings, and other materials, official and private publications, books on Puerto Rico.

3. Obligation of delivery

All official offices, publishers and authors.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Two copies of all new publications are to be delivered to the Central Archives and one copy to the Biblioteca de la Universidad which is responsible for the collection of the national literature and the compilation and edition of the national bibliography.

The Central Archives are employing agents for the collection of relevant materials within the country.

(Information from the Biblioteca de la Universidad, La Piedras)

Qatar

A draft of a copyright law has been prepared in 1973. All publishers, authors, distributors, translators, editors etc. are responsible for depositing their products in five copies with the National Library. Failure will entail financial liabilities.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1974, No. 1)

Romania

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit is existing since the end of the eighteenth century. In 1941 (Law No. 444) was enacted the first law on deposit-copyright. Before this year there have been existing some regulations which partially regulated the diverse functions of legal deposit, the control of the press, the copyright protection, the endowment of some privileged libraries, the preservation of the printed output of the country.

The Law No. 444/1941 was republished in 1945 (16 May) and modified through a series of official documents. In 1951 Hotarirea Consiliului de Ministri 1542 established that the function of preservation of printed matters through deposit-copyright is subordinated to the function of compiling the current national bibliography and the official statistics concerning the printed output.

The latest instructions completing and modifying the existing official documents appeared in 1974. A new copyright law is being prepared.

2. Objects of delivery

The following categories are included:

books, pamphlets, fascicules, journals, newspapers, and other periodical publications, serials, excerpts from books and magazines, musical scores, albums;

official publications and collections of regulating official documents edited by government and administrative authorities;

orders, instructions, verdicts, decrees, resolutions, provisions, accounts, directions, appeals, invitations, plans of action, regulations, and the like, edited by socialistic organizations and trade unions;

engravings (prints, lithographs), art reproductions of any kind, multiplied photographs, illustrated postcards;

maps, atlases and printed plans;

catalogues and prospectuses of any kind, show programmes, exhibition presentations, conference presentations;

time-tables, schedules, playbills, rates;

standards, patents, licences, norms;

posters, exhibitions of photographs, illustrative materials;

commercial advertisements, blank forms of any kind, small prints produced through other graphic methods and mercantile materials;

dissertations, scientific conferences, other scientific materials, irrespective of their graphic presentation;

articles, musical works, reports, papers, proceedings, presented at conferences, meetings, congresses, general sessions, symposiums, and other scientific and cultural events, typed, multiplied or printed, presented in Romania or abroad;

phono-recordings produced on wide scale (records) as well as those enclosed in books.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers as well as the printers for books, newspapers and journals.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publishers and the printers have to supply the deposit copy in order to speed the compilation of the national bibliography and centralized cataloguing.

Delivery is supervised by direct control of the printers and their associations, by means of comparing the materials received from the printers with those received from the publishers, and through checking the monthly lists of the publishers with the materials sent by the printers.

The legal deposits are deposited with the Central State Library and are also distributed to other big libraries.

(Information from the Biblioteca Centrală de Stat, Bucuresti)

Senegal

1. Deposit regulations

Law of 1946.

2. Objects of delivery

Publications.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printers and publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The printers and publishers have to deposit a certain number of copies with the National Archives. The same must be done with files and other adminstrative documents. The National Archives are responsible for compilation and publication of the national bibliography.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1974, No. 5)

Sierra Leone

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit originally established in 1898 (Gazette No. 563 of 1898). Last version: Publications (Amendment) Notification 1962.

2. Objects of delivery

Books including journals, pamphlets, magazines etc. if they are bound and made available to the public whether they are sold or not, but not newspapers and academic dissertations and theses which are not published.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printer.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The printer has to deliver three printed copies within one calendar month after the day on which any such book should at first be delivered out of press to the Chief Librarian.

The National Library deposits all received materials but does not include everything in the annual national bibliography.

5. Problems to be solved

Sometimes it is necessary to ask for some materials which have been traced as being published and have not been sent to the National Library by the publisher.

(Information from the Sierra Leone Library Board, Freetown)

Singapore

1. Deposit regulations

Book Registration Ordinance of 1886. Latest legislation now in force: the Printers and Publishers (Amendment) Act of 1967, defined as an "Act to regulate the printing and publication of papers and books, and to provide for the preservation of copies of books".

2. Objects of delivery

Every book printed or published in the Republic.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Five copies of every book are required to be automatically deposited with the National Library, within one calendar month of their being printed. This Act thus is forming the basis of acquisitions for the Singapore National Bibliography, the completeness of which is entirely depending on how effectively the Act is observed and enforced.

5. Problems to be solved

The terms "book", "printed" and "publisher" appear to leave little room for ambiguous interpretation. Several categories of materials do not come legally under the scope of the Act: typewritten research papers and other near-print materials, trade literature (e.g. company annual reports), dissertations and theses, patents, materials of confidential nature or not for sale or only for restricted circulation. The question of non-book and non-print materials is of importance. Although "music", "maps" and "prints" are specifically mentioned in the Act, there is a whole range of other valuable audio, visual and audio-visual materials being uncontrolled and slowly but surely escaping the net of the national bibliography. There is a need, therefore, for a revision of the legal deposit regulation.

It is also difficult to trace what has been published in the country and to ensure that those materials which are covered by the Act do not escape. The problem of missed materials does not exist as proved by the number of unrecorded items which are found each year, long after the one-month-from-date-publication requirement of the ACT (20%). The percentage of published material in the country being missed is not known exactly. Very often many publishers seek escape from deposit behind the phrase "unrestricted distribution", with the claim that their publications are intended only for limited, internal circulation and not eligible for deposit. Even government departments and statutory bodies are known offenders.

Although there is a penalty clause in the Act no proceedings are taken against publishers who do not comply with the law. The reluctance of publishers to deposit materials with the library is understandable. If there is the question of expensive titles, five copies may be a heavy burden and a severe financial loss. Publishers must be made to realize that deposit of publications with the National Library will be to their advantage (preservation of their books in a national collection, publicity value).

A new legal deposit law is being prepared, but the process of law revision is slow. The library has to ensure that local material is deposited by visits to publishing houses and bookshops, scanning of newspapers, library accession lists and all available publishers' catalogues of new titles, and increased efforts concerning education and persuasion of publishers.

(Information from the National Library, Singapore)

Spain

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit regulations are existing since the eighteenth century. Since 1970 the Instituto bibliográfico Hispánico, Madrid, is responsible for these problems.

Decreto 642/1970 (B.O.E. de 16 marzo).

Decreto 2984/1972, de 2 de noviembre (B.O.E. de 4 de noviembre).

Ordenes ministerial de 30 de octobre de 1971 (B.O.E. de 18 de noviembre) y 20 de febrero de 1973 (B.O.E. de 3 de marzo).

2. Objects of delivery

Books, booklets, periodicals, loose-leaf editions, printed music, graphics and engravings, maps and plans, photographs, slides, films.

3. Obligation of delivery

Printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Before printing the editors nave to apply for the ISBN and a deposit copy number at the ISBN agency respectively the Instituto bibliográfico Hispánico and the legal deposit agency of the province in question. Thus these agencies have an exact control of new titles to come. The editors announce to the printers the granted International Standard Book Numbers respectively the deposit copy numbers together with full particulars on the authors. The printers are obliged to print in the full particulars on the authors and the numbers on the back of the title page and to deliver the deposit copies before distribution. Distribution or sale of a document without full biographic information, ISBN and deposit copy number is inadmissible. Responsible persons are the booksellers respectively the distributors. There are delivered five copies, including the Instituto bibliográfico Hispánico which is responsible for the national bibliography. In the national bibliography are also recorded ISBN and deposit copy number.

5. Problems to be solved

In the national bibliography are not included standards and patent specifications, periodical and newspaper articles, art prints and posters, microforms and sound carriers.

Popular magazines and local papers are covered only in the annual cumulations.

(Information from the Instituto bibliográfico Hispánico, Madrid)

Sri Lanka

1. Deposit regulations

Printers and Publishers Ordinance of 1 April 1885.
National Archives Law No.48 of 11 December 1973.
Certain amendments have been suggested for this Ordinance.

2. Objects of delivery

Books printed or lithographed in Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

3. Obligation of delivery

The printers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Four copies of each book must be deposited with the Registrar of books and newspapers.

5. Problems to be solved

It is intended to include the National Library Services Board in the disposal of copies because they are responsible for the national bibliography. It is necessary to increase the number of copies required from four to five. It is also proposed to increase the fine from Rs.50 to Rs.500. The word "printer" must be defined as the person required to make a declaration in terms of Cap. 178. These amendments have already been improved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

The main problems are:

Non-receipt of printed books and monthly declaration forms in time. Some of the printers must be reminded constantly of their duties and even prosecuted for non-compliance. The National Archives Department has an officer known as an Inspector of the Printing Presses, and since one inspector cannot inspect effectively all the presses in the islands, action has been initiated to recruit at least a second officer.

The administering of the Act is done by a government institution and serves the dual purpose of recording what is printed in Sri Lanka and also ensures that a legal deposit copy is available to the government for its various administrative and judicial purposes and is normally not accessible for general research. Two essential factors should find inclusion in the draft law proposed, the adequacy of the law to enable receipt of all what has been published and also the authority to deal immediately with those who failed to comply with such requirements. The second question is dealing with the micro-filming of such deposit copies in future and the status of their legality.

(Information from the National Archives Department, Colombo)

Sudan

1. Deposit regulations

The Work Deposit Act of 1966.

2. Objects of delivery

Every work published in Sudan.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publisher.

4. Methods and control of delivery

One copy of every work published in Sudan must be sent to the following institutions:

University of Khartoum

Central Records Office

Omdurman Central Library.

The deposit renders possible the bibliographic supervision which is necessary for the preparation of the national bibliography. Bibliographic activities are directed by the University of Khartoum Library and the National Archives (Central Records Office). By the Central Records Office Act of 1965 ministries, government departments and services are required to preserve and classify their documents and to pass them to the Central Records Office.

5. Problems to be solved

There is no official National bibliography but the University of Khartoum Library publishes an annual accessions bulletin.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Sweden

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit law since 1661. Last version The 1949 Act concerning the liability to deposit copies of printed publications for libraries.

2. Objects of delivery

Not restricted to books, journals and newspapers but almost everything which is coming from the printing press is to be delivered. Nothing is to be excluded from delivery which has the character of coherent writing or information, even though it may be of no significance. Consequently maps, plates, music, reports of boards and auditors, programmes and posters are subject to legal deposit. Excluded are only visiting cards, address cards, labels, forms, and printed wrapping material.

3. Obligation of delivery

Obligation of deposit is mainly with the printer and not as in many other countries, such as the United Kingdom, with the publisher, and is not connected with any copyright procedure. There is made no difference between material printed for public and material printed for private use.

As a rule library copies must also be delivered in the case of works printed abroad but delivered for distribution in Sweden, if the work is wholly or partly written in the Swedish language; in this case the obligation of deposit, however, is with the publisher or distributor.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Library copies of publications produced during every half calendar year are to be deposited within three months from the end of this period. Unobservance of this obligation is fine with not less than 50 and not more than 300 Kronor.

5. Problems to be solved

The problems which have not been solved till now are those concerning the acquisition of material of scientific interest which is produced by other means than letterpress printing.

(Information from Kungliga Biblioteket, Stockholm)

Switzerland

1. Deposit regulations

Agreement between the Swiss State Library and the Swiss Booksellers' and Publishers' Association and the Société des Libraires et Editeurs de la Suisse Romande concerning the free delivery of their publications.

2. Objects of delivery

1. All publications duplicated by mechanical methods, such as books (including yearbooks), collections of reproductions, maps, printed music, records, and other sound carriers.

2. All editions published under licence.

3. All revised new editions.

4. All unchanged new editions provided that the former edition has been announced to the State Library as being out of print for one year at least.

5. All publications which have been edited together with foreign publishing houses and have a Swiss imprint.

With a discount up to 50% are delivered:

1. Works published in commission as far as the State Library does not receive this literature directly from the production manager.

2. Journals and newspapers.

3. Publications the sale price of which exceeds 200 francs. In special cases, e.g. in case of bibliophile editions with a small number of copies it is possible to make special arrangements also below the price limit.

3. Obligation of delivery

All members of the above-mentioned associations as well as the so-called publishers being acknowledged by these associations.

4. Methods and control of delivery

By means of checking bibliographies, prospectuses, journals, and other bibliographic materials.

(Information from the Schweizerische Landesbibliothek, Berne)

## Syrian Arab Republic

There is a law governing legal deposit. Five copies of literary works published in the Republic, four copies of non-literary works and two copies of books printed in the Republic but published abroad must be delivered to the Ministry of Information which for its part has to transmit one of these copies to the Zahiryeh National Library.

Up to 1963 the University printed the works of university professors free of charge provided that the authors agreed to an additional printing of 100 copies. Those 100 copies were sent to the library where 10 of them were kept on the shelves and the remaining copies used for exchange. Since 1963, Law No. 168 of 23 September 1963 requires that 5% of the number of all printed works are to be deposited with the University Library, to be kept and used for exchange.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1971, No. 1, and 1975, No. 6)

## Tanzania

1. Deposit regulations

The Libraries (Deposit of Books) Act, 1962.
The Libraries (Deposit of Books) Order, 1963.

2. Objects of delivery

Every book and other publications printed in Tanzania.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printer.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The printers have to deliver within one month after the day on which such book is at first delivered out of the press one copy of the book to the libraries of the Deposit Section of the Library of the Dar es Salaam University.

By the Order of 1963 every printer must deliver an additional copy to the Director of Library Services. Items received have rendered possible the compilation of the national bibliography by the Tanganyika Library Service.

(Information from the Tanganyika Library Service, Dar es Salaam)

Thailand

1. Deposit regulations

Press Act B.E. 2484 (1941 A.D.).

2. Objects of delivery

Printed matter.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printer and the publisher.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Press Act, clause 20:

"The publisher shall, within seven days from the completion of the printing, deliver to the National Library two copies of the printed matter printed in the Kingdom without charging the price and cost of delivery."

Press Act, clause 32:

"The publisher shall deliver, without charging the price and cost of delivery, three copies of the newspaper to the Office of the Press Officer and two copies to the National Library on the date of its issue."

5. Problems to be solved

The National Library is privileged to receive two free copies of the printed materials including newspapers. In practice, however, the printers do not exactly observe the law.

1. The printers are not aware of the value of a depository and

2. the fine imposed in the case of non-observance of the law is moderate.

Only about 60% of the total number of printed materials are deposited with the library, journals and newspapers 90%.

Books and newspapers published in provinces outside of Bangkok are not deposited.

One shortcoming of the present Press Act is that it does not include under clause 20 and clause 32 government publications, but 80% of the government agencies running publications give materials to the National Library.

A revision and an amendment are necessary to provide the National Library with at least three copies and a larger amount of fine and to organize the delivery of government publications.

(Information from the National Library, Bangkok)

Togo

There is a law on legal deposit but it is not supervised adequately. Some deposits are made with the Ministry for Internal Affairs and others with the National Library.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Trinidad and Tobago

Under Chapter 31, No. 16, of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago, and later amendments, three copies of all books and periodicals published in the country are to be deposited with the Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago.

A draft of a new Copyright Law is being prepared.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

Tunisia

1. Deposit regulations

   Code de la Presse, chapitre premier du dépôt légal (Journal officiel, 29 avril 1975).

2. Objects of delivery

   Printed works in the broadest sense of the word including phonographic and photographic materials.

3. Obligation of delivery

   The printer, producer, editor, and distributor.

4. Methods and control of delivery

   One copy of printed works is to be sent to the State Secretariat of Information and one copy to the Government Office of the Territory, one copy to the Ministry of the Interior and one copy to the National Library. The National Library is responsible for the national bibliography.

(Information from the National Library, Tunis)

Turkey

Legal deposit since 1934 and for printed publications since 1928. Printers are required to deposit five copies of every printed work for distribution among five libraries including the National Library.

(Information from "Bibliographical services throughout the world, 1965-1969")

## Uganda

1. Deposit regulations

University College of East Africa (Deposit Library) Ordinance, 1957.
Makerere University College (Deposit Library) Act, revised in 1964.
Deposit Library and Documentation Centre Act, 1969.

2. Objects of delivery

Every book published in Uganda.

3. Obligation of delivery

The publisher.

4. Methods and control of delivery

One copy of the book must be delivered to the Makerere University Library.

5. Problems to be solved

In regard to the practical administration of the Act there are difficulties in procuring publications produced in the country due to the fact that obligation of delivery is with the publishers only. That means that all unpublished items and those written by residents but published abroad, are not covered by the Act. Even those publications which are included in the Act are not easy to get resulting from the fact that no efforts have been made to promulgate the Act. Accordingly small publishers remain ignorant of the existence of the Act and this necessitates the library staff to trace and issue them with copies of the Act. The Act lastly excludes audio-visual materials. Members of the Legal Deposit Section visit known publishers and bookshops in search of materials falling under the Act and very often send reminders to reluctant publishers.

The depository for obligatory delivery is quite incomplete and the intervals between publication of the book and its receipt in the depot are very irregular.

(Information from the Makerere University Library, Kampala)

## Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit regulations since 1783. Official version:

O peredače bibliografičeskogo dela v RSFSR Narodnomu Komissariatu prosveščenija. Ot ijunja 1920 g.

Ob objazatel'noi registracii proizvedenii pečati. Ot 3 avg. 1920 g.

O porjadke dostavki kontrol'nych ekzempljarov proizvedenii pečati v knižnye palaty.

Metodičeskie ukazanija i instrukcii po otboru izdanii vo Vsesojuznoi Knižnoi Palate.

2. Objects of delivery

All documents which are printed, duplicated and so on and published within the territory of the State.

3. Obligation of delivery

All printing offices, institutions and organizations which have printing and duplicating departments.

4. Methods and control of delivery

Before release for sale or distribution the printing offices and publishing institutions with duplication departments deliver to the competent book chamber of the republic and to the Union Book Chamber an adequate number of control copies. Together with these copies is sent a note with the following information:

1. Number of the print contract
2. Name and address of the printing office
3. Author and title of the document
4. Publishing house or publishing institution or organization
5. Number of copies
6. Number of control copies
7. Date of delivery

The book chamber acknowledge receipt. The completeness of the deliveries is checked by means of the enclosed note and compared with the order books of the printing trade. The book chambers, furthermore, are additionally informed by publishers and editors by means of monthly lists of new titles. Publisher as well as printer are subordinate to the State Committee for Publishing and the Executive Office of the Press to the Council of Ministers of the USSR who inflict punishment in case of disregard of the obligation of deposit. Control is exercised by the book chambers. The out-turn is registered on cards which are arranged according to main groups of publications. The medium annual size tctalled to 200,000 publications and 15,000 titles of periodicals.

From these materials the Union Book Chamber and the book chambers of the republics select the titles for registration within the system of the national general bibliography. This system covers completely all products of the press independent of its intended purpose, editor or author, price, language, kind of publication, and other characteristics.

5. Problems to be solved

There are no legal deposit regulations concerning non-printed sources of information, e.g. audio-visual materials.

(Information from the Knižnaja Palata, Moskva)

United Kingdom

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit originally established about 1700. Last version: Copyright Act of 1911.

2. Objects of delivery

Books - "'Book' includes every part or division of a book, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table separately published, but shall not include any second or subsequent edition of a book unless such edition contains additions or alterations either in the letterpress or in the maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto".

3. Obligation of delivery

The publishers.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publisher of every book published in the United Kingdom shall within one month after the publication deliver, at his own expense one copy of the book to the trustees of the British Museum who shall give a written receipt for it. He shall also, if written demand is made before the expiration of 12 months after publication, deliver within one month after receipt of that written demand or, if the demand was made before publication, within one month after publication to five other libraries.

Control is done by direct request to publishers and Services of Agent for the copyright libraries.

5. Problems to be solved

No legal deposit for non-book media.

(Information from the British Library, Bibliographic Services Division, London WC1E 7DG)

United States of America

1. Deposit regulations

No legal deposit law but a copyright law. The first Federal Copyright Law was enacted in 1790. There have been many subsequent modifications. The thorough revised last version was enacted on 1 January 1973 (Copyright Law of the United States of America. United States Code. Title 17 - Copyrights).

2. Objects of delivery

All works for which copyright may be secured, all the writings of an author, especially the following classes:

(a) Books including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations

(b) Periodicals, including newspapers

(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses (prepared for oral delivery)

(d) Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions

(e) Musical compositions

(f) Maps

(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art

(h) Reproductions of a work of art

(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character

(j) Photographs

(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations including prints or labels used for articles of merchandise.

(l) Motion-picture photoplays

(m) Motion pictures other than photoplays

(n) Sound recordings.

3. Obligation of delivery

All proprietors of unpublished works (author, publisher, producer, printer).

4. Methods and control of delivery

After copyright has been secured by publication of the work with a notice of copyright there shall promptly be deposited two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published or one copy by foreign authors in the Copyright Office or in the mail addressed to the Register of Copyrights, Washington, D.C. If the copies are not promptly deposited, the Register of Copyrights may require the proprietor of the copyright to deposit them, and in the case of default of the deposit of copies within three months from any part of the United States, or within six months from any foreign country, the proprietor of the copyright shall be liable to a fine of $100 and has to pay to the Library of Congress twice the amount of the retail price of the best edition of the work, and the copyright shall become void.

5. Problems to be solved

There is no official current national bibliography. Six bibliographic sources provide data that taken collectively cover the trade book output almost completely and report on the major part of government documents ("Publishers Weekly" and the "American Book Publishing Record" issued by R.R. Bowker Comp., "Cumulative Book Index" issued by H.W. Wilsom Comp., "Catalog of Copyright Entries" issued by U.S. Copyright Office, the "National Union Catalog" and the "Library of Congress Catalog" issued by the Library of Congress, "Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications" issued by the U.S. Superintendent of Documents, "Monthly Checklist of State Publications" issued by the Library of Congress).

Despite the variety and general excellence of reporting on the U.S. national bibliographic output, there are still shortcomings:

1. Coverage is not yet complete, especially for government publications.

2. Up-to-date information is not always available even for the items reported (publication date of the "Catalog of Copyright Entries" is about three years after the period covered).

3. The subject approaches to U.S. Government documents are unsatisfactory.

The most encouraging development in national bibliography involves the Cataloging in Publication Program initiated by the Library of Congress. The inclusion of CIP data on Library of Congress MARC tapes two to five months before a book is actually issued, will enable libraries to set up procedures for scanning CIP entries to make selections for several purposes.

(Information from Mr. John C. Rather, Library of Congress)

Uruguay

1. Deposit regulations

Law 13835, Art. 191-193 of 7 January 1970. Law-Decree 694/71.

2. Objects of delivery

Books, pamphlets, journals, newspapers, reports, laws, memoirs, codes, catalogues (exhibition and bibliographic), directories, art books, maps and atlases, also regulations, lists of goods, programmes, almanacs, posters.

3. Obligation of delivery

The printers and the publishers, if the book is published abroad.

4. Methods and control of delivery

As a rule the printers have to deliver three copies to the National Library. One copy is given to the Library of the Parliament. From some categories of documents, e.g. regulations, lists of goods and so on only one copy should be sent, but legislation is not clear to whom.

The printers have to ask the National Library for a legal deposit number. If the planned edition is not ready for distribution within three months, they have to ask the National Library once more, or have to send back the received legal deposit number. The deposit number is to be printed in all copies. Once a year the National Library sends to the printing offices a restricted amount of deposit numbers, if the publishers are resident outside of Montevideo. Every serial has only one number. Before distribution the printers, publishers and booksellers are obliged to look at the deposit numbers. If they distribute books without deposit numbers they have to pay financial obligation. The National Library has a register of legal deposit numbers. This should be controlled yearly.

5. Problems to be solved

Uruguay publishes two national bibliographies. Both are based on the same law for legal deposit. The Anuario is edited by the National Library, the quarterly Bibliografia uruguaya by the Library of Parliament. There is an overlap and both are published with delay.

(Information from the Biblioteca Nacional, Montevideo)

Venezuela

1. Deposit regulations

Legal deposit law of 22 January 1945. Law of 22 July 1941 (for official publications).

2. Objects of delivery

Books, pamphlets, journals, newspapers, loose leaves, music scores, maps, plans, printed works and pictures, illustrated post-cards, posters, published or distributed within the country.

3. Obligation of delivery

The owners of publishing houses who are printing books in Venezuela.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The publishers and the printers have to send two complete copies in a perfect state of preservation of every work they publish to the National Library in Caracas and to the libraries of the Federal States.

There is a daily control in the Legal Deposit Department of the National Library. The publishers have to send the books within five days after publication together with lists of bibliographical data. If the publishers do not send legal deposits in time, they are fined. The money is given to the National Library.

(Information from the Biblioteca Nacional, Caracas)

Viet Nam, Socialist Republic of

1. Deposit regulations

Legal Deposit Decree promulgated in January 1946.

2. Objects of delivery

The following categories are to be deposited with the Legal Deposit Department of the National Library in Hanoi immediately after the finishing of printing:

Printed works of all kinds (books, periodicals, booklets, pamphlets etc.); musical works; artistic photographs and cinematographic products.

Not subject to legal deposit regulations are administrative and commercial forms, letter-paper and envelopes with headings etc.

3. Obligation of delivery

Printer or producer, and if the publications are published abroad, the publisher.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The products should be deposited immediately after finishing printing (by printers and producers) and before release (by publishers). All works deposited are registered in current and annual national bibliographies issued regularly by the Legal Deposit Department of the National Library.

Delivery is controlled by keeping in close touch with the Publication Service (Ministry of Culture) and all publishers.

(Information from the National Library, Hanoi)

Yugoslavia

1. Deposit regulations

Order concerning the legal deposit of printed matter since 1953. There are also laws of the republics.

2. Objects of delivery

All printed and reprographic materials, and since 1965 in Croatia, and since 1971 in Serbia also gramophone records.

3. Obligation of delivery

Responsible for delivery are all graphic enterprises (printing offices).

4. Methods and control of delivery

The printers have to send nine copies each of their works free of charge to the national library of their area and also two copies to the Yugoslav Bibliographic Institute for the National Bibliography of Yugoslavia.

(Information from the Jugoslovenski Bibliografski Institut, Beograd)

Zaire

1. Deposit regulations

Loi No. 74-003 du 2 janvier 1974 Relative au Dépôt Obligatoire des Publications.

2. Objects of delivery

All works and publications which are edited, published or distributed in Zaire.

3. Obligation of delivery

The editor (publisher and author).

4. Methods and control of delivery

All editors have to deposit two copies with the National Parliament and six copies with the National Library for the purpose of registration. The same must be done with books published abroad by residents of Zaire, and books published abroad but distributed in Zaire.

Official publications must be delivered to the National Library, too. Only commercial and administrative documents are excluded from legal deposit. The National Library in Kinshasa is responsible for the national bibliography.

(Information from the National Library, Kinshasa)

Zambia

1. Deposit regulations

The Printed Publications Ordinance (Chapter 154), 1964.

2. Objects of delivery

Every book, newspaper or periodical published in Zambia.

4. Methods and control of delivery

The copies are to be delivered to the Library of the National Archives which is acting as the national library. It is responsible for the compilation of the national bibliography and issues an annual report which includes a list of the new periodicals registered under the legal deposit system. There is also a National Archives Act of 1969 (Act No. 44/1969) by means of which all administrative documents of all categories must be deposited with the National Archives, too.

(Information from "Bibliography, documentation, terminology", 1971, No. 1 and 6)

## 4. Conclusions

1. The Survey on existing legal deposit laws proves that most of the countries are disposing of such regulations (105 out of 174 = about 60%).

Eighty-nine countries have legal deposit regulations and national bibliographies (about 50%).

Only in 24 countries there are laws being still valid which have been enacted before 1945 (= 23%). The other remaining 81 countries have regulations which have been enacted between 1945 and 1975.

Nevertheless most of the countries are knowing about the necessity of a revision and new version and are preparing it.

2. The reasons are the following:

2.1 Only very few legal deposit laws have been drawn up firstly for the guarantee of national bibliographic control. It is the question of later laws with the exception of the older Soviet legal deposit law.

2.2 In most cases the object of delivery is interpreted too strictly and is corresponding to the traditional library stock. In modern laws it is tried to widen the scope of this object and especially the categories non-book media and audio-visual materials but also those which are duplicated and obtainable only for a restricted group of persons. In this case the lack of an international typology of all kinds of documents being in question and of a correspondence in the priorities of bibliographical registration becomes apparent unfavourably. The terms used in the laws are defined insufficiently, give rise to several interpretations as to the administration in practice, and an international comparison is difficult.

Common to all laws is that they use such definitions as "books", "publications", "printed materials" or "library materials" and give an interpretation of the meaning of these terms. The English Copyright Act of 1911, Article 15, defines "book" as follows: "For the purpose of this section, the expression "book" includes every part or division of a book, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table separately published, but shall not include any second or subsequent edition of a book unless such edition contains additions or alterations either in the letterpress or in the maps, prints, or other engravings belonging thereto". A comparison with the following definitions of "book" used in the new National Library Act of 1 September 1969, clause 2, of Canada proves the development towards a use of the term "book" in a broader sense: "'Book' means library matter of every kind, nature and description and includes any document, paper, record, tape or other thing published by a publisher, on or in which information is written, recorded, stored or reproduced". In this connexion it is interesting how the word "published" is defined in the same law: "Published in Canada means released in Canada for public distribution or sale, otherwise than by Her Majesty in right of a province or a municipality. "In the Danish Act (31 May 1961) on the Authorship of Literary and Artistic Works, Article 2, paragraph 3, 'publication' is defined as follows: "The work is made available to the public when it is performed in public, or when copies of it are offered for sale, lease or loan, or otherwise distributed to the

public or publicly exhibited. The performance of a work before a large group, and a place of business otherwise regarded as being not open to the public shall also be considered as a public performance". By means of this definition the presentation to other limited groups could not be considered as publication. The definition "all printed materials" used formerly is now used also in a broader sense and includes similar methods of multicopying. Long ago not only printed books published by a publisher are belonging to the materials which are acquired by libraries or registered in national bibliographies. Non-book trade and non-book materials are becoming more and more important in this respect. The so-called small literature is stored and used in large collections although you can be in two minds on the advantage of such a collection. With good reasons Mrs. Bjerregard says: "It would seem necessary then, facing any new legislation in the field, to consider carefully whether a total or a semi-total legal deposit of small prints should be maintained, or the main purpose of this part of the former legal deposit might be fulfilled through voluntary agreements or even a right of requisition, by which representative specimens of the most important groups of published small prints could be secured for the library." *

Several questions are resulting from this statement:

1. What is a small print?

   Booklets with a small number of pages - not printed but only mimeographed materials - materials with restricted purpose of use - materials of only transient local and temporal importance?

2. Who shall select the material being relevant for the acquisition and the national bibliographic record?

3. How is to avoid an individual interpretation and to attain an international arrangement as a basis for the desirable international exchange of bibliographical data?

Therefore, in most of the latest legal deposit regulations is given a specification of the materials to be deposited and not to be deposited.

An example of the effort of an exact enumeration of the materials to be deposited are the new Legal Deposit Regulations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (Draft of 1974):

"Section 1 Materials to be published

Article 2

1. Deposited are single copies published in Bulgaria and assigned for distribution of

   (a) printed material which has been produced by relief-printing, planographic printing or intaglio as well as printed material in Braille;

   Printed materials in the sense of this act are:

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* Libri, Vol. 23:4, p. 338.

Books, booklets; folders; serials - newspapers, journals, bulletins, periodically published omnibus volumes, single and jubilee leaflets; extracts from books and articles edited separately; printed music; artistic prints - albums, reproductions, portraits, posters, almanacs, illustrated cards; parts of artistic prints, cartographic publications - atlases, maps, relief maps, globes; broadsheets - bills, proclamations, slogans, posters, broadsides; loose-leaf editions and card files;

(b) photo editions (photographic albums, photo reproductions, photo portraits, photo cards, and the like);

(c) stamps;

(d) sound recordings (records, sound cards, magnetic recording among other things);

(e) films (quickies, medium long films and long films, colour films, lantern slides, and the like);

(f) orders and medals;

(g) coins and banknotes.

2. Furthermore are deposited specimens of printed material according to Section 1 which are produced respectively printed by foreign institutions, economic and social organizations abroad and according to contracts with Bulgarian institutions, economic and social organizations, and Bulgarian private persons.

3. Deposited are also dissertations defended in Bulgaria, with author's reviews as well as dissertations defended abroad by Bulgarian citizens.

4. Materials according to Section 1 are deposited even if these are: office editions, editions for staff use, editions with the entry "draft", "pattern" respectively "manuscript", and the like.

5. Deposited are also specimens of multilingual editions; subsequent editions as well as new editions; editions in which has only changed the binding or shape or those which are edited on different paper or with different binding, or bibliophile editions.

Article 3

Confidential materials as well as those which are intended for office and household, e.g. forms, labels, tickets, visiting-cards, announcements of wedding and death and the like are not to be deposited.

Similar detailed decisions are to be found in the legal deposit regulations of Czechoslovakia (1964) and in Poland (1968) and are considered for the new version of the legal deposit regulations in Romania.

The All Union Book Chamber has issued in 1974 comprehensive methodical indications and prescriptions for the selection of books and booklets, serials, artistic prints, printed music, cartographic publications as well as for small literature, special kinds of documents and ephemeral

literature. A detailed index facilitates the decision whether to be deposited or not.

As a rule in all other laws are mentioned separately only those kinds of documents which are not to be deposited. There are certainly existing internal regulations in several national libraries.

In Canada additional "Regulations Respecting the Deposit of Books in the National Library" of 31 July 1969 which have only been issued for this purpose, are deciding the following:

.....

"4. No copies of the following classes or kinds of books are required to be sent to the National Librarian unless specifically requested by him:

(a) newspapers;

(b) annual reports of companies and business organizations;

(c) publications wholly or mainly in the nature of trade catalogue or trade advertisements;

(d) forms, wrappers, labels, prospectuses and price lists;

(e) publications wholly or mainly in the nature of time tables or transport services;

(f) publications wholly or mainly in the nature of blank books of accounts, blank forms of receipts or other forms of similar character;

(g) publications wholly or mainly in the nature of calendars of days and months;

(h) wall sheets printed with alphabets, mottoes, religious texts or quotations;

(i) drawing and colouring books and books of cut-outs for children;

(j) books of cartoons, comic books and picture books for children, the retail price of which is less than 25 cents;

(k) microfilms and other microforms;

(l) educational kits of non-book materials;

(m) books not manufactured wholly or in part in Canada and not bearing on the title-page the imprint of a Canadian publisher, and

(n) phonograph records, audio tapes and other sound recordings that do not have any Canadian contents or a Canadian composer, artist, conductor, orchestra or similar Canadian connexion."

This enumeration makes evident that in legal deposit regulations to come it will be impossible to do without an exact specification of materials to be deposited and not to be deposited if we do not want to leave the way open for an individual interpretation.

Since April 1975 a working group of representatives of national bibliographies under the direction of R. Cybulski, Director of the Bibliographic Institute of the Biblioteka Narodowa in Warszawa, is engaged in the elaboration of a typology of relevant kinds of documents, which are to be registered or not in national bibliographies. After completion of this material a selection of the most important types of relevant documents should be used as a proposal for the later international specification of the object in the new legal deposit arrangements.

2.3 As the object of delivery is defined inaccurately, also the responsibilities for the delivery of legal deposits is not defined exactly. As a rule the following groups are obliged to deliver deposit copies:

1. Publishers, publishing institutions and persons
2. Printers
3. Producers of audio-visual materials
4. Authors.

In countries where publishers are under obligation of deposit the delivery takes place during or after distribution of the edition and is too late for recording in the national bibliography. Furthermore, the mass of the non-book material is not or hardly covered even where the term "publisher" is to be understood in a broad sense (published by the author himself). In just as many countries, therefore, the printers are also under obligation of deposit or only the printers have to deliver deposits. Thus all materials printed or mimeographed by printing offices are covered, and the printing offices can deliver the deposit copies to the deposit library before the completion of the edition. An additional control is possible by checking lists of new publications delivered by publishers. There are difficulties as to the coverage of literature which is not produced by printing offices with methods of printing but by small duplicating departments which are using techniques similar to printing or, in the case of audio-visual materials by completely different methods. Furthermore, during the completion of the edition not always the printing office is the terminal but the bindery which delivers the completed edition to the publisher respectively to the commissioner. Many printing offices are producing the books only in sheets. Only if the printing offices have binderies of their own, the delivery of deposits is possible with the help of printers.

The objects of legal deposit are not only books but also audio-visual materials and that is why the producers of such materials must also come under the obligation of the law. The editor of publications must also come under the obligation of delivering deposit copies if he himself is distributing his own publications without a publishing house. That means that he in fact is at the same time his own publisher. This applies to a large number of non-book materials. A special important category are the academic publications which are to be delivered by the universities and colleges, and the report literature. The same applies to the large number of trade literature as far as these materials are considered for

registration. The author as the person obliged must only be an exception. He usually transfers his rights to the publisher or editing institution and only gets a limited number of free copies for private use which are not sufficient to form the delivery percentage. He must be under obligation of deposit only if the book written by him is printed and published abroad, and within the national library there is a collection of the publications of native authors. In every case the book is traceable for UBC without the delivery by the author because it will be registered in the national bibliography of the country in which it is published.

2.4 In most of the laws the methods of delivery and its control are taken into consideration insufficiently. The delivery of legal deposits after the completion of the edition may lead to a distribution of the edition without delivery of legal deposits or to a belated delivery so that the registration of the books in the national bibliography is taking place with great delay. In those countries in which obligation of delivery is with the printer as well as with the publisher, a twofold control is possible. In those countries in which the legal deposits being delivered are numbered and the number is to be printed in the books (in some cases with the date of delivery), the edition cannot be distributed before the delivery of the legal deposits. By means of signal copies the national bibliography is able to carry through in time the bibliographical description and the delivery of printed cards. Basic requirement for the realization of legal deposit regulations concerning the complete delivery of deposit copies to the deposit library in due time are the controlling measures of the national libraries. Even where the publishers and printers are the persons obliged, a twofold control has turned out to be efficient and useful: the control by the national library and the publishers' and printers' duty of information about the latest publications.

In Belgium the assignment of ISBN to several publishers and editors goes along with their duty of information on new titles of the year in question and on ISBN. Also the printers are obliged to add to the delivery of the legal deposit copies a list of finished printings according to ISBN. In Bulgaria the edition is released for distribution only if the deposit copies have been delivered in due time. The new legal deposit law of Spain also includes the connexion of control of receipt of deposit copies with the assignment of ISBN. In France the printers as well as the publishers are under obligation of deposit, and a feasibility of control is resulting from the checking of the printers' and publishers' legal deposit copies. This is also possible but too late in countries with free copies of the publishers and legal deposit copies of the printers (for instance in Denmark).

By means of some copyright laws, for instance in the U.S.A. which can be substituted for legal deposit regulations, the copyright office gets together with the application the legal deposit copies. Copyright protection is depending on delivery of the copies needed.

Another means of realization of the legal deposit regulations are the penalties provided by law. First of all they are relating to the compensation for expenses incurred by purchase or duplication of the copies which have not been delivered, or to disciplinary penalties. The disadvantage to a registration in due time, resulting from non-delivery, however, is not compensated. From this follows that future legal deposit laws should include a special section concerning the duty of information and controlling measures, and that control should be connected best with

a combination of publishers' and printers' respectively producers' legal deposit and the assignment of ISBN. Basic requirement for this is the extension of ISBN on all kinds of documents.

5. Recommendations

For the revision of existing and for drawing up of new legal deposit laws should be given the following recommendations:

1. Because the main purpose of modern legal deposit regulations is to secure the complete collection and an immediate bibliographical registration of the literary output of a country, the legal text should include an adequate definition.

2. The objects of legal deposit regulations are to be defined exactly. A classification of the several categories seems to be more useful than a general definition which might be interpreted differently. The law should cover all forms of recorded information matter.

3. In the legal deposit laws the national bibliographic agencies being responsible for the bibliographical registration within the country, should be mentioned especially as receivers of the advance or signal copies. According to a decision on the kinds of categories being relevant for the national bibliography this should be first of all the national libraries as well as the national archives for films, magnetic tapes, patent specifications, and other materials of this kind. The national library should be authorized to reforward the other legal deposit copies to other libraries and to control other depositories, e.g. for patent specifications, films and so on. The NATIS project of the Unesco proposes to organize in each country a central agency being responsible for forwarding the data for UBC. This should be one of the tasks of the national library and should also be mentioned in legal deposit regulations. The law should limit the number of depositaries for conventional book material and should designate if necessary new agencies for non-book media. The law should resign responsibility for ensuring proper bibliographical control only to the national bibliographic agency (national library) together with other depositaries playing a contributory rôle.

4. Obligation of delivery should not only be with the publishers in a broad sense (not only publishing houses but also institutions, organizations, and persons who suggest production and distribution of a publication) but also with the producers (printers as well as producers of audio-visual materials).

5. The national bibliographic agencies (national libraries) should be responsible for deposit numbering and ISBN index of the country. The publishers (in a broad sense) should be obliged to ask the national bibliographic agency for the number of the new publication before it is printed. The number should be printed in the book. In monthly intervals the publishers should inform the national library on finished publications and induce the producers to deliver the first copies of the edition not yet finished. Not before acknowledgement of receipt of the legal deposit copies by the national library the edition is released for distribution.

6. The penalties provided by law should not be confined only to the reimbursement of expenses for replacement purchase of publications not delivered and meanwhile out of print.

7. The legal deposit laws should include the task of the national library concerning national bibliographic control and its adaptability to UBC strived for in order to make the persons obliged more aware of the importance of exact observation of the legal deposit law.

8. According to the importance of the improvement of the legal deposit laws and its administration in practice for the improvement of the national bibliographic control and the preparation of Universal Bibliographic Control within NATIS and UNISIST the governments of the several countries should be reminded of the necessity of improvement of the legal deposit regulations and the support of their national libraries.